P & O

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WHISKY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,677—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.

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### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 3 P.M. (Instead) |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7911 | G. Langbourne | 24th July. |
| * SUTLEJ | 4964 | G. H. C. Weston | 5th Aug. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wibmer | 19th " |
| M. L. BALLAARAT | 4164 | C. L. W. Field | 26th " |
| * CLYDE | 4093 | C. T. Denny | 2nd Sept. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wibmer | 16th " |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5867 | W. Wheler | 23rd " |
| * CLYDE | 4093 | C. T. Denny | 30th " |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5-29 | | 7th Oct. |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 14th " |
| M. L. VALETTA | 5923 | C. F. Preston | 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. M. Wibmer | 28th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Aug., 1899 |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Oct., " |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,000 | 7th Aug. 1899. |
| * MORAVIA | A. Calabrese | 3,506 | 20th Sept., 1899. |
| THRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Oct., 1899. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 950 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 22nd Aug., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,332 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,255 | ..... | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 29th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,300 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,222 | Requier | 19th Dec., 1899 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Nezle | 29th July, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | to sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Carstens | 4th Aug. |

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Pundor and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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GIESTER'S CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

FOR INDIA BRAND SPECIALLY SELECTED AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
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| Pts. | 40 | 45 |
| Qts. | 76 | 85 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
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7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
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13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

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You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied,

## DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

| Description | 1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p. | ½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p. | ¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p. |
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| PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE | 1 4 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 5 6 |
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| PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE | 1 0 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 4 6 |

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £2,202,400 |
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"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

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| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 | 20 | 32 |
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| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

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| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 50 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 25 | 60 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 18 | 35 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

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Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

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Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
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SILK CRAPES,

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M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the third day of August 1899, for works in the construction of a NEW ROAD from DOCK YARD Road to DE LIMA Street.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two hundred, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST., C.E.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th July 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals' thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
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BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COPPER UTENSILS, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1899, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Firm's Sale Hall, Mazagon (near Mathurpakhadi), the property of Capt. W. Potts, consisting of spring-seated sofas and chairs, easy chair, tables, iron folding chairs, teak stand, iron and teak cots with bedding cupboard, bath tub, commode, dressing tables, copper pots, glass and crockeryware, empty boxes, &c.
SALE OF TREES SHRUBS AND PLANTS AT SEWRI CEMETERY, GOLANGI HILL ROAD.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises all the trees, shrubs, plants and vegetation, standing on an elevated portion of the ground situated on the rear and to the North of the said Sewree Cemetery.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ARRIVED.—Newest Styles TWEED HATS and CAPS, Straw Hats, (Ladies and Gents), Soft Felt Hats in Black Brown and Grey, Round or Square hard Crown Felts. Umbrellas from Rs. 10-8 each. New Walking Sticks. Swagger Wanghni Canes, in the new Burnt Brown or Green.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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A WIDOW LADY seeks employment as HOUSE KEEPER, COMPANION, or charge of children in a family; Parsees no objection. Apply "145," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHILDREN'S TRICYCLES and TRICYCLE HORSES, New Stock to hand by s. s. Egypt, offered CHEAP during SALE, now on, at SHROFF BROS. Fort.

WANTED—For a Limited Company, a PRACTICAL MAN with thorough knowledge of routine work and Accounts of a Joint Stock Company.—Apply to "A," care of this paper.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1887.

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FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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# THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

| LIABILITIES AND RESERVES. | AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p. | TOTALS. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| To Capital Subscribed 40,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each | 40,00,000 0 0 | 39,98,960 8 0 |
| Deduct unpaid on 15 Shares | 1,039 8 0 | |
| To Rest | | 12,57,723 0 4 |
| Reserve] Fund | 9,50,000 0 0 | |
| Government Paper Reserve | 1,63,575 0 0 | |
| Pension and Guarantee Fund | 10,000 0 0 | |
| Unclaim Dividends | 8,534 9 0 | |
| Balance of Profit and Loss | 1,25,613 7 4 | |
| Due to Shareholders | | 52,56,683 8 4 |
| To Interest Deposits | 84,07,075 1 6 | |
| „ Current Account Balances | 14,59,573 1 11 | |
| „ Bills Payable | 24,15,343 4 0 | |
| „ Bankers' Balances | 29,883 4 0 | |
| Due to the Public | | 1,23,11,879 11 5 |
| „ Branches Dependency | | 4,961 15 2 |
| „ Liabilities on Cash Credits | | 4,82,324 13 9 |
| „ Bills Received for Collection | | 1,24,372 3 5 |
| „ Sundries | | 6,158 2 2 |
| Grand Total Rupees | | 1,81,86,389 6 3 |

| ASSETS AND PROPERTIES. | AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p. | TOTALS. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills | | 1,00,75,577 4 7 |
| „ Bills of Exchange Receivable | | 5,59,537 1 0 |
| „ Bills for Collection, as per Contra | | 1,24,372 3 5 |
| „ Adjusted value of Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery | | 3,87,088 0 0 |
| „ Adjusting Account | | 1,80,954 14 11 |
| „ Stamped Papers | | 2,443 1 3 |
| „ Cash and Investments as Government of India Loans and Authorised Investments | 55,13,643 10 9 | 68,41,199 0 8 |
| Balances with Bankers, Coin, Notes, Drafts, Sovereigns | 13,27,555 5 11 | |
| Rupees | | 1,84,71,171 10 3 |
| By Preliminary Expenses | | 15,208 12 0 |
| Gross Expenditure | 51,340 9 7 | |
| Written off | 36,131 13 7 | |
| Grand Total Rupees | | 1,81,86,389 6 3 |

Certified that we have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1899, and that these Statements correctly represent the Bank's affairs as nearly as circumstances admit, in accordance with the Requirements of Section 69 of the of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

RONALDSON AND RONALDSON, Auditors.
H. REYNOLDS, Accountant. J. T. DICK, for Secretary and Treasurer.
WALJEE LALJEE, T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTY, EARDLEY NORTON, SOOJAN SINGH, } Directors.
Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Madras, 1st July, 1899.

# ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
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Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000
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BRANCHES:
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,37,417 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS | 53,37,417 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 7,300,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an

## NOTICES.

**KING, KING & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
**KING, HAMILTON & Co.,**
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
**HENRY S. KING & CO.**

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a CAST IRON TANK of 50,000 gallons capacity and will be received upto 4th September 1899. Plans and specification on application to the undersigned.

CLEMENT M. SYKES, A.M.I. C.E.,
State Engineer, Jamnagar.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**
**NOTICE.**
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, at REDUCED FARES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE course will be run between Bombay and Poona on Saturday, the 19th July, and 5th August, 1899.

For particulars, see the poster notices, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st of July 1899.

**NOTICE.**

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

**BOMBAY PORT TRUST.**
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1891, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 31A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application.

2 nd the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I
hereby tender for Rupees
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees
Annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in
Debentures of Rupees each.

(Signature)
(Address)

# TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
**BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,**
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.


# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-29m., 1-0s. Low water, 6-16m., 7-7s.
Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Messages for Uganda can be telegraphed from Mombassa to Nyrobi on the Uganda Railway and posted from there at the rate of four rupees and one anna per word from offices in India.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday morning, a portion of the wall of a house, belonging to one Moroji Mottiji, at Kamatipura, 2nd Lane, suddenly collapsed. A woman, named Jainabee, aged thirty years, a tenant of the house, who was sleeping on the verandah at the time, was slightly injured. The woman was treated at J. J. Hospital.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Narimane charged Purshotam Askaran, formerly in the service of an opium farmer at Surat, with importing, on Saturday last, ten tolahs of opium from Rajkote. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he had committed the offence in ignorance of the law. He was fined Rs. 35.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Ramji Jadavji, a Hindu, was charged with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Mithibai. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinkar. The facts of the case are that on Saturday last, the children of both parties fell out while playing, and the accused struck the complainant's son. On the complainant remonstrating with the accused, the latter beat her severely with a piece of firewood. The accused was fined Rs. 75.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LABOURER.—Mahadeo Bapoo, a labourer, was, on Saturday evening, with several other labourers, engaged in removing bags of pepper from a godown belonging to one Poonja Hirji, at Dongree Street. Suddenly two of the bags fell on him from a tier of similar bags. Mahadeo was removed to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a fracture of the spine between the shoulder-blades and suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Belle of Chicago | Sousa. |
| Overture | Flotte Bursche | Suppe. |
| Fantasia | Paul Jones | Jaquette. |
| Fantasia-Dance | Dodo | Buck. |
| Selection | The Bohemian Girl | Balfe. |
| Vase | Reverie | Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Dossabhoy Edulji, a Parsee merchant, who resides at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that he placed a purse, containing a gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 200, a pair of spectacles worth Rs. 10, and Rs. 2 in cash, under his pillow on the previous evening, and found shortly after the property had been stolen. Complainant's servant, Dhunji Gunia, disappeared the same morning, and a search is being made for him. A policeman, and a person who can identify him, have been sent to the servant's native place to look for him.

SUICIDE OF A SHOEMAKER'S WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held on inquiry, yesterday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Girja, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was the wife of Balla Bapoo, a shoemaker, and resided with her husband at Duncan Road. It appears from the evidence that, on Sunday morning, Balia asked deceased for his meal, which she gave. He took it and wanted some more. Deceased remarked that as his appetite was increasing, he should give her something more for household expenses. Balia grew angry and gave his wife a slap on the face. He then took his implements and went to attend his work. Shortly after Girja went to Null Bazaar and obtained five pice worth opium and swallowed the drug. The same evening she was found unconscious and removed to J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Charlotte Pinto charged Frederick Hodges with theft of certain valuable documents from her house at Frere Road. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that, yesterday afternoon, on her return from church, she missed the documents, which were placed in a box. She reported the matter to Inspector Flanagan, and gave the name of the accused as the person whom she suspected. Inspector Flanagan deposed that, on the information given to him by the complainant, he went to the house of the accused, who at once gave up the papers and stated that they had been given to him for safe custody. Witness then went to the complainant's house, where he found that the box from which the papers were alleged to have been removed was intact. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that he considered this to be a false charge.

THE ATTEMPTED POISONING OF A HUSBAND.—Yesterday morning Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Jai, a woman, aged about eighteen years, with administering her husband, Gunaji Raoji, a stupefying drug, with a view to cause hurt. The circumstances of the case have already been published. The woman was dissatisfied with her husband, who, she said, was not suitable to her choice, and in order to get rid of him, mixed up a quantity of pounded glass in his food. Janni, a woman, from whom the accused had obtained the quantity of pounded glass, was examined. The accused in her defence said that she lived with her husband for a month, and during that period they frequently quarrelled. On Friday her sister-in-law told her to pound some glass and to mix it in his food. She (sister-in-law) pounded it from a broken bottle, and accused mixed a little in her husband's food. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that the girl was young and stupid, and as no harm had been done to the husband, a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment would, in the opinion of the Court, be quite adequate.

MERIT-CERTIFICATES FOR PLAGUE SERVICES.—At the Cowasji Framji Institute, on Saturday afternoon, Captain W. A. Cuppage, the District Plague Officer, distributed the certificates granted by Government. Among those present on the occasion were the Honble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur B. Pitale, Dhakji, Mandelchand K. Nadkarni, Vaidya, K. B. Chichgur and several Rao Sahebs and Khan Sahebs, Drs. Cowasji P., Viegas, and other chairmen of the Volunteer Committees, who occupied the platform. In the hall there were upwards of a hundred committee members, many of whom received the certificates. Unfortunately the title sanads were not ready for delivery, and consequently copies of Government Resolution of the 9th June last, conveying Government thanks and merit-certificates, were distributed. Capt. Cuppage congratulated the numerous members on this appreciation of plague service which had traced 1,300 cases out of 2,800, and appealed to the goodwill of the volunteers to continue the good work they have begun and which he was sorry to observe had been a little relaxed. By permission Mr. J. Parekh observed that Government in the selection had committed oversights, but it would be little the work of the volunteers, in his estimation, if it was ascertained that it was not purely a labour of love and good citizenship. Capt. Cuppage took exception to the remark, that many of the deserving volunteers' claims were passed over.

## ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A PRACTICE match will be played this evening on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the 18th Royal Artillery from Colaba. Kick off at 5-30 p.m.
The following team will represent the Rovers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| C Houson | Goal |
| G Walton, F C Reynolds | Backs |
| F Clark, F Parker, W Scrafton | Half-backs |
| R M Preston, W B Latta, W Cheeseman, W Manning, F A Thomas | Forwards |

Reserve—H. Lyons and G. B. Brokenshaw.


POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.


## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

### A DEBT ON THE SECURITY OF BANK SHARES.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA AND OTHERS. vs. LULLOOBHAI CHUGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,000 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Festonjee, Rustim and Cola, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant was absent.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in delivering his judgment, said that the plaintiff in this case, since deceased, and represented by his administrators, sued to recover from first defendant, and failing him, from second defendant Narandas Pranjivandas, the sum of Rs. 9,000, with interest and costs, alleging that, on the 20th March, 1896, he advanced to first defendant, through the agency of the second, the sum of Rs. 9,000 at 9 per cent. interest; and as security for the repayment of the sum, the first defendant, through his agent, the second defendant, pledged with him 75 shares of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, standing in the name of Jugjivan Muljee, and as further collateral security he received from the second defendant a promissory note for the said sum, payable on demand. Interest was paid up to the 20th June, 1896. In the middle of August, 1896, plaintiff learnt from an advertisement in the newspapers that the Bank had forfeited and sold the 75 shares of Jugjivan Muljee in order to satisfy a debt due by him to the Bank. Subsequently plaintiff was informed by second defendant that the first defendant declined to pay interest for the month of July and repudiated the loan. At the time of the advance, second defendant represented that he was acting with the authority of the first, and in the event of first defendant not being held liable, on the ground of want of authority on the part of the second defendant, plaintiff claimed payment from the latter under the promissory note. The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiff advanced to him the sum of Rs. 9,000 through the agency of the second defendant, or that he pledged with plaintiff, as security for repayment, 75 shares in the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank. He stated that he had dealings with the firm of Nagardas Tarachund and endorsed hundees and promissory notes for them, and that they did the same for him. The first defendant then stated the details of transactions he had with other parties. The second defendant filed a written statement, in which he supported in all material particulars the allegations in the plaint. He said he had no knowledge whatever that the shares had been forfeited and appropriated when he acted as broker in procuring the loan for first defendant from the plaintiff. His lordship relied on the evidence of Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee, managing clerk of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, who gave his evidence with caution and made no effort to exaggerate, and who impressed the Court as a man who was narrating the simple and unvarnished truth, and as an entirely disinterested witness. The first defendant, on the other hand, had a very strong motive for denying the truth of the witness's story. After considering all the circumstances of the case and the oral evidence given before him, his lordship found the issues in favour of the plaintiff and decreed that plaintiff recover from first defendant the sum of Rs. 9,000, and interest from 20th June, 1896, and that in default of payment by the first defendant, he do recover the amount, with interest and costs, from the second defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

### VARIATION OF AN AWARD.

HARISCHANDRA MUKUND vs. LUXMIBAI AND OTHERS.

This was an argument upon a rule nisi taken out by Raghoonath Muccoond and Vinayek Muccoond, the second and third defendants, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the award made by Mr. Janardhan Gopal, solicitor, who was appointed an arbitrator in the suit, should not be set aside. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhoy, appeared for the first defendant and her children to argue against the rule. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the second defendant; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wada, for the third defendant, in support of the rule.

The suit was originally filed for partition of family property, and Mr. Janardhan was subsequently appointed arbitrator. The rule was taken out on 17th April.

Mr. Macpherson read the affidavits in the case, which showed that the arbitrator's award was dated 20th February 1899 and that the decision of the arbitrator went against the two defendants on some points. The reasons for asking for the setting aside of the award were that the arbitrator had held private conferences with the plaintiff and the first defendant; that his sympathy was with the first defendant; that he deluded the second and the third defendants with hopes that he was going to decide in their favour; and that in consequence thereof the legal advisers of these two defendants were absent from the meetings. These statements, however, were contradicted by the arbitrator himself, the plaintiff and the first defendants in their respective affidavits. They averred that some of the statements were incorrect and the allegations not true. Mr. Macpherson stated that besides the above allegations there was one of exceeding his powers charged against Mr. Janardhan, but there was nothing on record to show in what point he had exceeded his powers. He submitted, therefore, that the award should be confirmed.

Mr. Scott urged that the allegations had been satisfactorily repudiated by the explanations given in the arbitrator's affidavit, and that the Court should therefore confirm the award.

Mr. Vickaji said that the award should be set aside, because the arbitrator had accepted the value set on the ornaments at Rs. 12,500 by the first defendant, instead of at Rs. 40,000 as represented by his client and the other defendant, and because the award was given mainly in favour of the first defendant. Counsel said that, if the award was allowed to stand, his client would have to pay several thousand rupees. In allowing interviews to certain parties in the absence of others, the arbitrator, who was an experienced solicitor, had been guilty of legal misconduct.

Mr. Raikes said that the arbitrator had gone outside his duty and taken a paternal view of the matter entrusted to him. Moreover, he had exceeded his powers in appointing Mr. Darashaw Bejonji as receiver without security, and directed him to divide the shares in the manner set fourth in the award. Under the circumstances, no control could be exercised by the Court on the receiver.

Mr. Macpherson admitted that, in the matter of appointing the receiver the arbitrator had exceeded his powers. However, the Court had the power under section 518 to separate that part of the award, or under section 520 to remit it to the arbitrator for reconsideration and modification. In the event of the Court acting under the latter section, Mr. Janardhan would have to carry out the division of the property himself.

After further arguments, the Judge held that there was no legal misconduct on the part of Mr. Janardhan, but it was undesirable and indiscreet in his part to hold communication with some parties in the suit in the absence of the other parties. However, there was nothing to allege against the justness of the award, which was referred back to the arbitrator in so far as it related to the appointment of a receiver for modification, for in that respect the arbitrator had exceeded his authority. Each party to bear his own costs.

### ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION AND COERCION.

POCHAJI JAMSHEDJI POTER VS. JEEWAJI JAMSHEDJI POTER AND ANOTHER.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff Pochajee Jamshedjee Poter against his brother Jiwajee Jamshedjee Poter and another, for having a certain deed of voluntary settlement executed by the plaintiff in his brother's favour declared not binding upon him, and for liberty to destroy the same and for the costs of this suit. In the plaint he alleged that his brother had taken undue advantage over him, and that he had obtained his signature to the deed through misrepresentation and coercion. The defendant Jiwajee, in his written statement, denied the allegations made in the plaint and stated that the plaintiff himself had, long before he executed the deed, proposed the making of the settlement in his favour, and that he had executed the deed after mature consideration. He further stated that the plaintiff was induced to impugn the settlement and to file this suit by certain persons who were inimical to the defendant. The Honourable Mr Scott with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Magunlal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant who was a trustee, appeared in person. At the hearing, the plaintiff withdrew all charges and insinuations he had made against the first defendant in the plaint and in the notices written on his behalf by his attorneys, and agreed to pay to the first defendant his costs of the suit and to allow the same to remain a charge upon the property comprised in the settlement until payment, the defendants agreeing to reconvey to him the said property upon payment of such costs. His Lordship thereupon passed a consent decree in the above terms.

## AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Khan Bahadhur Edalji Behramshaw, having taken charge of the City Magistrate's Court this month, is invested by the Government as usual with powers to try summarily all cases coming under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This will render the work of the City Magistrate extremely easy, because the summary cases are sometimes so numerous that the Magistrate gets hardly any time to try more important regular cases. Formerly the City Magistrates had to conduct the department of abkari, opium, survey and factory, over and above the city work that was coming before them. Mr. Edulji is a graduate of the Bombay University, and has worked as Mamlatdar in the different parts of Guzerat very successfully. With the light work before him, he is expected to dispose of cases with remarkable intelligence and facility.

Miss Dr. Motibai R. Kapadia, attached to the Ranchorial Dispensary for Women and Children, is going to England on furlough for two years to study medicine in the University of London. Most probably she will also try to get diplomas in medicine from the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians in Edinburgh. Mrs. Manekbai H. M. Dadyna, daughter of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who is a medical graduate of the Bombay University and who also holds diplomas in medicine, is appointed in place of Miss Motibai as Physician of the Ranchorial Dispensary.

Here, as in Surat, the opium "satta" is going on vigorously. Some hundreds of people gather about a house, situated in Dana Peith, and engaged by one Chaganlal Master for the purpose of negotiating satta transactions. Some sixty-two arrests were made by the police last week and placed before the City Magistrate on a charge of obstructing the public thoroughfare under section 61, clause I of the District Police Act. The general drift of the evidence adduced by the prosecution was that a telegram was received by one of the speculators from Bombay, announcing the price of opium. Whereupon the people cried out "tej or mandi" in order to know the rise and fall of the opium market. It was also said by the witnesses that the accused were all standing on the public road and stopped public traffic. In the course of the arrests, here also a barrister, Mr. Patel, was present, who, it is said, facilitated the work of the police by asking the people to give up their names to the police at once. The accused stated that they were not on the road, but in the office specially engaged for these transactions. The case closed yesterday, and judgment will be announced on Monday next.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mir Jaffer Ali, son of Nawab Mir Abdurrahman Khan of Ada, District Ahkari Inspector, Thana, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, and Mr. Govind Yeshvant Kirkire, Inspector of Kelvi-Mahim, has been appointed to act for him. Azam Padpatil Namaji Patel has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board of Shapur, in the Thana District.

Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, a Parsi merchant and a corporator of the Thana Municipality, has obtained the opium contract for the district of Broach from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for the revenue year 1899-1900.

Vinayek Narayan Bhatye, the late proprietor, and Luximan Narayan Joshi, editor of the "Gurakhi," a daily Marathi newspaper published in Bombay, who were tried by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, for seditious writing and sentenced to twelve and six months' simple imprisonment respectively, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, were brought down here last week and lodged in the Special Prison, Thana.

Mhadu Nhavi, a police jemadar of the Baesein Taluk, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect to a gold necklet, worth Rs. 100, belonging to his housewoner, which he misappropriated for himself a few days ago, was tried by R. B. Ovalekar, Special Magistrate of Bandora, and acquitted for want of evidence on Friday last.

A sister of Gabriel De Silva, the late schoolmaster, who is a patient in the plague hospital, died of palague on Monday. A Christian boy was attacked with the bubonic fever on the Mission Road on Thursday, as also a Christian woman there, on the following day. They were removed to the Plague Hospital. A Maratha shopkeeper's boy died of plague near the Mulock Market yesterday. Their houses were disinfected and the inmates segregated. There are now five patients in the Special Plague Hospital under medical treatment at Oalsar, and twenty-three persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp near the railway station.

Three births (two males and one female) and thirteen deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

## CRICKET.

### EASTERN CABLE CO. vs. CUSTOMS.

A MATCH was played on Friday, on the Cooperage, between the Eastern Cable Co. C. C. and the Customs C. C. resulting in a win for the former by 93 runs on the 1st innings. The following are the scores:—

EASTERN CABLE CO. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F A Mason, b Butler | 34 |
| Mr W King, b Boylette | 1 |
| Mr H Thomas, run out | 19 |
| Mr C Sheares, l-b-w Smith | 24 |
| Mr H Blunt, b Smith | 27 |
| Mr A Thomas, c Butler, b Smith | 10 |
| Mr A Spilling, b Smith | 3 |
| Mr M King, b Gibbons | 0 |
| Mr R Barker, b Smith | 3 |
| Mr K Nicholson, c Chitts, b Smith | 2 |
| Mr W Robinson, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 135 |

CUSTOMS C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Gibbons, b Mr King | 13 |
| Mr Butler, l-b-w Mason | 5 |
| Mr Blunt, b W King | 0 |
| Mr H J Thomas, b Mason | 0 |
| Mr P Boylette, c Thomas, b W King | 4 |
| Mr E D Smith, c Mason, b W King | 11 |
| Mr Otto, c King, b Mason | 3 |
| Mr Walmsley, b Mason | 0 |
| Mr Hainsworth, run out | 2 |
| Mr Miller, not out | 0 |
| Mr Chitts, b Mason | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 42 |

### ROYAL ARTILLERY vs. ROYAL NAVY.

A cricket match was played at Bombay, between Royal Artillery vs. Royal Navy on Sunday. Scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Coxhead, b Lazenbye | 1 |
| Lieut Riddell, b Lazenbye | 13 |
| Gunner Potten, c Bonny, b Lazenbye | 0 |
| Gunner Holland, b Douglas | 3 |
| Sergt Guynan, run out | 11 |
| Bombr Pease, st Douglas | 1 |
| Lieut Blathwayt, b Douglas | 3 |
| Gunner Jones, b Lazenbye | 3 |
| Capt Macgowan, c Gardner, b Douglas | 4 |
| Gunner Garnham, st Douglas | 3 |
| Lieut Buzzard, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 111 |

ROYAL NAVY.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Packard, b Guynan | 0 |
| Mr Gardner, b Potten | 4 |
| Mr Douglas, c Potten, b Holland | 11 |
| Mr Lazenbye, b Potten | 14 |
| Mr Jones, c Blathwayt b Potten | 20 |
| Mr Harold, b Jones | 3 |
| Mr Bonney, b Jones | 5 |
| Mr Vincent, b Guynan | 5 |
| Mr Folliot, not out | 4 |
| Mr Corbett, c Macgowan b Guynan | 2 |
| Mr Brown, run out | 6 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total | 94 |

THE significance of the curt announcement that the Government of India has taken over the administration of Nushki from the Khan of Kelat in perpetuity observes a company may be best understood by referring to the chapter on the Seistan question and other references in Mr. G. N. Curzon's "Persia." In that work the future Viceroy expresses his conviction that Anglo-Indian commerce in North-Eastern Persia must inevitably be ruined by Russian competition unless we push forward a railway on the south for the conveyance of the manufactures of Bombay to meet the Trans-Caspian Railway on the north which conveys the manufactures of Moscow. Such a railway starting from India must point as its first objective to Seistan, and the only practicable line, looking to the natural and political conditions is one which would branch off from the Sind-Peshin Railway and run via Nushki to the Helmund. The distance from Quetta to Nushki is 90 miles, and from Nushki to the Helmund and the borders of Seistan there are no physical difficulties.


WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.


## THE WEATHER.

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. s. s. Hoseinee, Captain Thos. Hughes, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experiedced fresh S. W. wind and rough sea often leaving Socotra, to within 600 miles of Bombay, clear sky above, damp and hazy below, then moderate W. S. W. winds and sea partially cloudy and hazy horizon to arrival at Bombay, no rain throughout.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 22 85 | 24 40 | 29 71 |
| Monday, July 24th | .... | .... | 0 1 |
| Total | 22 85 | 24 40 | 29 72 |
| Total fall to July 24th, 1898 | 47 01 | 48 55 | 48 07 |
| Total fall to July 24th, 1897 | 41 71 | 40 07 | 41 57 |

| | 26 65 |
|---|---|
| | ..... |
| | 26 65 |
| | 44 14 |
| | 40 20 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

During the week ending Saturday (8 A.M.), 15th July, 1899.

| | In. Ct. | | In. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora | 24 91 | Ahmedabad | 3 97 |
| Panjoo | 25 25 | Viramgam | 3 36 |
| Vaiturana | 27 5 | Wadhwan | 2 57 |
| Palghur | 17 18 | Dabhoo | 3 93 |
| Gholwad | 27 23 | Sevalia | 5 60 |
| Daman | 24 53 | Godhra | 6 22 |
| Bulsar | 33 50 | Patri | 1 90 |
| Nausari | 29 81 | Limkher | 7 85 |
| Surat | 16 33 | Dohad | 7 96 |
| Kim | 12 63 | Amargarh | 17 22 |
| Broach | 7 6 | Rutlam | 17 35 |
| Baroda | 3 27 | Nagda | 10 20 |
| Memmadabad | 4 38 | | |

| MATHERAN. | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 65 | 93 |
| 22nd July, 1899 | 0 | 61 |
| Total | 66 | 54 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been fresh to strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Deesa, 22 at Rajkot, Indore and Malegaon, and 20 at Bombay.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts except in the North-West Provinces, and at the more northerly stations in the Central Provinces, where it is below. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore and Masulipatam, but the changes in other places are small and unimportant. The skies are not so densely clouded as they had been.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore (4·90"); over an inch at Lahore (1·51"), Allahabad (1·40"), and Jubulpore (1·01"); and from a few drops to fifteen cents. at Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Masulipatam.

Pressure is abnormally very high, and the monsoon gradient about 1-3rd its average steepness on the Malabar Coast and a little more than half on the West Coast. The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea does not show any improvement, and the weather over the greater part of the country has a slight tendency to clear up. The prospects of rain therefore at the West and Malabar Coast stations are poor, as also in Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh, Mysore and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at and about Nagpur, Raipur, and Khandwa. The weather continues favourable for more rain in the North-West Provinces, where it is not wanted. At the northerly stations in the Central Provinces showery weather is to be expected.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, JULY 24.

SUNDAY: Pressure has changed by small amounts but the changes have emphasized the modifications of pressure distribution introduced yesterday. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Bengal, and fallen slightly in Burma, the South of Peninsula and West Punjab. In the remaining parts of the country it is steady or has risen slightly, the conditions continue more favourable for rainfall in the Punjab, the plains and the central parts of the country. The main features of the temperature the same as yesterday, consisting of an excess in Peninsula and greater part of the North-West of India and in defect in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Eastern States of Central India in general, and at places. Heavy rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, and North-West Provinces. Showers in Punjab, Upper India hills and Central Prowinces, and the West Coast districts were almost rainless.

Monday: Pressure has fallen briskly in Bengal and slightly in Burma and the North-West Provinces. It has risen slightly in the Punjab and is steady in the Peninsula and over the Western Dessert. The temperature has risen in Bengal where it is now normal. It is in defect in Central and Upper Burma, the North-West Provinces, Eastern States and Central India, and is above the normal elsewhere, the excess being most marked on the Madras Coast and in South Punjab. Rainfall has been general over Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Eastern States, Central India and Upper India hill districts. Showers have increased in the Central Province, and the Punjab plains. Pressure conditions now approach a normal distribution with the exception of greater part of the Peninsula, where the pressure is in moderate to considerable excess. Conditions continue favourable for rainfall in Northern India except Rajputana.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah. | inches 29·735 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 82·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·7 |
| Dew Point | 75·8 |
| Relative

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now appead our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 15,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| „Exports to U. Kingdom | 13,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| „ „ to Continent | 21,000 | 4,000 | 12,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 82,55,000 | 84,88,000 | 66,02,000 |
| „ „ to U. K. „ | 33,60,000 | 34,49,000 | 29,98,000 |
| „ to Continent „ | 34,27,000 | 37,68,000 | 28,43,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 4,10,000 | 2,70,000 | 1,10,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total visible supply of all kinds | 2,750,000 | 22,46,140 | 15,38,690 |
| „ „ of Surats | 1,22,000 | 1,57,929 | 1,53,220 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 11,34,000 | 9,95,270 | 7,73,770 |
| „ London | 5,000 | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| American afloat | 30,000 | 14,450 | 12,770 |
| East Indian „ | 6,000 | 8,500 | 3,500 |
| Total | 11,75,000 | 10,21,520 | 7,95,540 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 12-32d. | 3 13-32d. | 4 1-4d. |
| „ Good Bhowaugger | 2 24-32d. | 2 15-16d. | 3 9-16d. |
| Difference | 5-8d. | 15-32d. | 11-16d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office. | Inc. | Rs. | 5,15,097 |
| „ „ „ Branches | Dec. | „ | 3,74,433 |
| Other „ „ | Inc. | „ | 52,17,461 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | „ | 1,75,265 |
| Other authorised „ | | „ | 34,003 |
| Loans | | „ | 2,93,485 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | | „ | 43,493 |
| Balances with other Banks | | „ | 1,21,805 |
| Cash | Inc. | „ | 64,92,219 |

During last week there was an increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, amounting to about 65 lakhs, which brought it up to some 211 lakhs. Public Deposits were 5 lakhs more at the Head Office, and 3 3-4 lakhs less at the Branches; Private Deposits were 52 lakhs greater. Government Securities decreased by 1 3-4 lakh, Loans by some 3 lakhs, Bills Discounted and Purchased by about 1-2 lakh, and the Balances with other Banks by 1 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—The tone of the market was firm to-day. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 163 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 132, and "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 140. There were no purchases reported on account of shippers; but the mills brought some 2,550 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, prices are stationary with a small business passing.

The unfavourable tenor of the telegraphic reports received last week from the cotton-growing districts has been the chief feature of to-day's advices, the burden of which again is the general want of rain throughout the area in this Presidency. 14 cents at Amraoti, 8 cents at Khangaon, and 5 cents at Jalgaon is all the rain that has fallen since the middle of last week.

The Receipts of Produce in to Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,182 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,355 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,493 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 4,351 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 825 | „ |
| Castorseed | 4,754 | „ |
| Rice | 3,735 | „ |

FREIGHTS.—The market is reported to be lifeless; the want of rain in the districts is beginning to depress it.

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a little business done either way, and rates remained steady at their opening leval :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 3 15-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d. „
Francs ..... 1·70 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a quiet feeling in the market with 100 5-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents., 100 1-2 for the Settlement, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices have again shown some movement to-day, chiefly in favour of buyers.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd July, as compared with the statement of 15th July :—

| LIABILITIES. | July 15. Rs. | July 22. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds | 76,00,000 | 76,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund | ..... | ..... |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 46,61,218 | 51,76,315 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 21,50,307 | 21,05,874 |
| Other Deposits | 336,35,100 | 384,02,551 |
| Post Bills | 9,983 | 3,858 |
| Credits, undrawn | 17,40,764 | 18,43,078 |
| Rs. | 601,77,332 | 636,36,676 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 101,22,039 | 102,46,824 |
| Other authorised Securities | 31,01,095 | 32,67,092 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 61,92,624 | 58,27,832 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 193,94,465 | 191,0 ,983 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 55,44,365 | 55,01,073 |
| Dead Stock | 4,22,745 | 4,22,745 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 20,363 | 21,382 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,54,745 | 1,32,939 |
| Cash | 146,24,585 | 211,16,807 |
| Rs. | 601,77,232 | 656,36,676 |

### BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, July 7, says :—The activity reported in our last is not sustained. The subsidence of enquiries is, in the main, attributable to heavy arrivals in the fortnight under review which have acted like a wet blanket on the breezy hilarity of the preceding interval. All counts have undergone a decline of dol. ½ to dol. 1 at which select threads have changed hands. Of all counts, No. 10, still occupies the premier position in the volume of business transacted.

Small sales to the extent of 4,500 bales have transpired as hereunder :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 975 bales of No. 20 | sold at dols. | 74 | to dols. | 79 | and dols. | 84 |
| 200 „ „ 16 | „ | 72 | „ | 78 | „ | 90 |
| 1,025 „ „ 12 | „ | 63 | „ | 75 | | |
| 2,250 „ „ 10 | „ | 60 | „ | 74 | „ | 80 |

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 31,000, bales and shipments of about 5,000 bales coastwise and northwards at 61,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 147¾ wire and Rs. 147 3-4 post.

Japanese Spinnings to the extent of 2,000 bales have been dealt in at former rates. No. 20 is quoted dol. 82 to dol. 85 1-2, and No. 16 dol. 82 to dol. 84, respectively.

Advices from Shanghai have been of a very cheerful nature. Large settlements have transpired at previous rates. Though the influx of arrivals has been pretty heavy, still as favourable advices kept coming to hand from the principal consuming centres, the market ran all along into a healthy groove and prices were well maintained. Tens and Twenties have divided the honours between them. Sixteens were moderately dealt in at a slight appreciation of half a tael. The off-take of the fortnight has been estimated at 14,000 bales as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,580 bales of No. | 20 | sold at Tls. | 59.50 | to | 64 | |
| 1,000 „ „ | 16 | „ | 57. | „ | 61·50 | |
| 270 „ „ | 12 | „ | 54.75 | „ | 56.25 | |
| 5,825 „ „ | 10 | „ | 49·75 | „ | 55·75 | |
| 50 „ „ | 8 | „ | 49.50 | „ | 50.00 | |
| 275 „ „ | 6 | „ | 48.50 | „ | 49.75 | |

leaving unsold stocks at 29,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 3rd instant has been advised at Rs. 204 wire and Rs. 204½ post.

Local and Japanese threads have been vigorously taken up at firm rates, 6,000 bales of the former and 3,000 of the latter have been bargained for during the fortnight.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jap. No 20 at Tls 63.25 to 64.75 | | Local No 10 at Tls 57.00 to 59.00 | |
| „ „ 16 „ 62.50 „ 61.25 | | „ „ 12 „ 60.25 | „ 61.25 |
| | | „ „ 14 „ 62.00 | „ 63.00 |
| | | „ „ 16 „ 63·25 | „ 64.25 |

In Japan owing to local enquiries as well as for the China markets, the market is advised to have ruled firm all throughout the past fortnight. Rates have undergone a rise of yen 1-2 to 3-4. Closing quotations for No. 20 are yens 77 1-2 to 80 and for No. 16, yens 77 1-2 to 78 3-4. At the close the tendency of the market is decidedly firm.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·0 |

MONDAY.—JULY 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 80·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·6 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SATARA.

DEATH.

BYTHELL—July 23, at Satara, Colonel Reginald Bythell, Indian Staff Corps, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECK—July 11, at Southgate, Simla, the wife of Theodore Beck, Esq., Principal of the M A O College, Aligarh, of a daughter.
MACWATT—July 16, at Mussoorie, the wife of R Charles MacWatt, M B B Sc, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
ORR—July 16, at Ormes' Road, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of K W Orr, of a daughter.
YOUNG—July 21, at Murree, the wife of Major C A Young, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GARDNER—July 9, at Kasgunj, Eta District, of dysentery, Lord Allan Hyde Gardner, aunt grandson of the 1st Baron, aged 61 years. Left three sons and two daughters. Son-and-heir, Allan Legge Gardner, born 24th October, 1881.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.


THE future of the Soudan as dealt with in a report made to the British Government by Sir William Garstin, Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt, presents a somewhat cheerless prospect. The portion which treats of possible developments in the future deals with the question of sudd—a water weed formation—and its effects in controlling the flow of the Nile. In the southern branches of this mighty river where its slope is low and the velocity sluggish, it may be asserted with fair confidence that sudd is always present. This is particularly characteristic of the Bahr-el-Jebel and Bahr-el-Zaraf, and should one channel be open the other is almost to a certainty closed, while it not infrequently happens that both are simultaneously barred by the weed. At times the mass of weed is so strong that, although floating, man can with safety walk upon its surface. Sir William states it as his opinion that the records of the river prove that the existence or non-existence of obstruction in the Bahr-el-Zaraf or Bahr-el-Jebel has no appreciable effect upon the height of the river in flood at Assouan and Cairo. It is the Sobat, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara (not the White Nile) which form the ruling factors in the production of the annual Nile flood. The first three, being mountain torrents dependent on the rainfall of a vast area, rise rapidly, and cause the sudden and excessive rise which yearly occurs in the river levele. The White Nile, on the contrary, has a steady and constant supply, and this constancy of supply is a most important fact, as upon this entirely depends the possibility of any scheme for increasing the water-supply of Egypt by the permanent removal of the sudd. If it is found possible to form the blocked river artificially into a river again by confining its volume to one main artery, the immense mass of water annually lost by spilling into the different side channels and marshes will flow steadily to the north in a single stream, and the summer supply of Egypt be increased by the amount thus gained. Sir William is inclined, however, to the belief that if these projects could be successfully carried out it would in no way affect the flood levels of the river north of Khartoum. In any case if the measures resulted in the drying up of the swamp area it would provide an immense basin, which might be used as an escape for any excess water, and would provide Egypt with a power of controlling the Nile in flood which she has often longed for, but hitherto never possessed.

Sir William Garstin comes to the very reasonable conclusion that future progress will be very slow. In the first place the country is depopulated, and will require a long period to recover from the effects of misgovernment. Another serious difficulty lies in the character of the people. The mixture of Arab and Negro blood seems to result in the production of an indolent race, one which hates hard work and which has never at any time applied itself to the cultivation of the soil. Further, it seems almost as if providence encouraged this race of people in idleness, inasmuch as the required food-supply is yearly assured for the entire population with the least possible amount of exertion on the part of the inhabitants. A very serious factor, and one which must greatly retard speedy progress in the Soudan, is the extreme unhealthiness of the climate of the southern provinces. During the autumn and winter months a large area becomes a hotbed for malarial fever of a virulent type, which is due to the decaying and rank vegetation of the Blue Nile forests and the pestilential swamps of the White Nile. Europeans and Egyptians quickly succumb to the effects of this malaria, and even the blacks do not escape, especially if transported from their own country. The troops of the Egyptian army have recently suffered severely from fever, and many of its symptoms are said to resemble enteric fever. Until there has been wholesale clearance of the undergrowth in the forests and drainage of the great swamps Europeans cannot remain long in the country without speedily losing their health and energy. The writer of the report thinks there is reason to hope that in the course of time these provinces may be able to pay for the expense of their administration, and even that they may one day repay Egypt the money she has advanced by materially assisting in the expansion of her commerce and her trade. The country must be insured peace and quiet, just government, easy taxation, and simple sanitary measures, which will tend to reduce mortality. The process of restoration will take many years more, especially in the southern provinces. During this time the climate will, it is to be feared, levy a heavy toll in the shape of valuable lives. At present there is no immediate prospect of improvement, but "if, however, in a generation, or even two, the water-supply of Egypt can be permanently increased by the removal of the sudd and by the control of the waters of the Upper Nile; if, moreover, the fertile tracts adjoining the Blue Nile can be turned into a large wheat-producing area, these two results alone will fully warrant the expenditure incurred in money and in life, and neither England nor Egypt will have cause to regret the reconquest of the Soudan."

The Ifs loom large in this, the most sanguine passage of the report. There is no prophecy, even so qualified, that Fashoda will even become a desirable settlement. It is described as a forlorn spot, malarious and deadly in all seasons of the year. So unhealthy is it that of the three or four hundred men left in occupation after the fortunate deliverance of Major Marchand from a most unenviable and utterly untenable position, there were not more than thirty-nine fit for duty. Nor does Sir William Garstin give any ground for anticipating the early completion of the Cape to Cairo Railway. It will take some time to build a railway through impassable swamps, in which even the black man sickens and dies. If Lord Kitchener be anxious, as Mr. Rhodes assures us he is, to connect Khartoum with Uganda by rail, he will have all his work cut out for him. The hero of Omdurman is an eminently practical man. When he finds that south of Khartoum there is nothing to be reaped for the next generation or two but malaria of the worst type, that the population is sparse, and what is of it is too indolent to work, he will not waste the scanty resources available on the endeavour to translate a catching alliteration into a railway costing ten thousand lives a mile. There would be no traffic either of passengers or goods for such a line; no dividends and no future. It would sink into the primeval swamp unwept—except by the shareholders,—unhonoured and unsung.

WITH reference to the American Trust that has suddenly raised the price of steel, iron, and all machinery, it may be noted that Mr. A. M. Low, an American writer, states in the new number of the *National Review*, that the Trusts threaten the stability of the country, and will cause financial ruin, because their promoters are selling the public what has no intrinsic value. He gives a typical instance of the system. The bicycle manufacturers formed themselves into a trust, capital £16,000,000, of which £8,000,000 is preferred stock, entitled to 7 per cent. dividend, and £8,000,000 deferred stock, entitled to whatever is left after the seven per cent. is paid on the preferred. The plant and goodwill of the manufacturers was estimated at £4,300,000. Taking it that their capital earned 4 per cent., the transaction meant that the public were to give £8,000,000, in the chance of getting three per cent. over and above the four per cent. earned by the various firms, and another £8,000,000 without any guarantee of interest or security whatever. Yet the stock was taken up by people who imagined they will get 10 or 12 per cent. on their investment. Capital amounting to considerably more than the whole of the British National Debt has been locked up in similar trusts in the States in the last four years. The latest figures show that the share and debenture issues of the trusts now in existence amount to the enormous figure of £1,166,576,568, and are being daily increased. A year ago the total was £732,448,308. In twelve months the capital invested in trusts has been increased by over four hundred millions sterling. The only means of paying dividends on shares and capital multiplied fourfold—as in the case of the bicycle trust—is an exorbitant enhancement of the price of commodities. The consumer is compelled to pay tribute to the schemers who have "cornered" nearly every industry in the United States. It would be impossible for such a fraud on the public to succeed even temporarily were it not that a prohibitive tariff shuts out foreign competition. The remedy is plain: Rescind the duty on imported commodities when trusts have raised the price of native products. Mr. Low calls attention to the fact that the "Times Herald" of Chicago, one of the most influential journals in the United States, edited by a personal friend and supporter of President McKinley, strongly recommends that course. It will be the duty of Congress, says this High Tariff organ, to suspend the duty on the products of any industry which has been organised into a trust which has arbitrarily raised the price of such products: "No mercy or consideration should be shown for any combination of capital that takes advantage of a protection tariff to mulct American customers. It should be the first office of the Republican majority in Congress to free its skirts from all responsibility for trusts which under shelter of the tariff exact high prices from the people." Such a measure would practically make a clean sweep of the protective tariff, for the trusts have raised the price of all American products on the public, whose indignation is sure to make itself felt. Whether the politicians apply a remedy or not, Nemesis will overtake the trusts when the hour of disillusion comes. That will be when shareholders find that factories earning four per cent. on four millions capital, cannot possibly pay larger dividends on a nominal capital of sixteen millions.

THE ignominious fiasco of Mark IV., the Woolwich improvement on the Dum-Dum bullet, will be regarded, somewhat illogically, as an additional justification of the condemnation pronounced on the latter by the Peace Conference. A colourable excuse for that view has indeed been provided in the naive declaration that the Mark IV. having been withdrawn from use, to give place to a missile of a different type, the objections of the Conference to the Dum-Dum will be in part met. In face of such an admission it was scarcely worth while for Sir John Ardagh, even with the disinterested support of the American representative, to vote against the general consensus of the Conference that the Dum-Dum is open to objection. That it is so in fact was brought home to our own troops during the Tirah campaign, when the fourteen thousand cartridges captured at the outset of the operations were sent back to us with great liberality. They inflicted fearful wounds on our soldiers, and made sniping no laughing matter. But the Dum-Dum appears to have had no particularly deterrent effect on the Afridis, when sent to their address. The tribesmen retired before the advancing troops; they were not prevented by fear of the new bullet from following up the troops provided with the Dum-Dum when returning to camp. No one has ever pretended that the Dum-Dum influenced the result of that campaign to any appreciable extent. Granted that a missile with the diametre of a lead pencil cannot "stop" a Ghazi on the rush unless it spreads on impact, it ought not to be a matter of any great difficulty to limit the expansion to actual requirements, and "stop," short of unnecessary mutilation.

THE natural result of a year of comparative plenty succeeding a year of famine is plainly seen in the report on the police administration in the Central Provinces. In 1897 there was a serious increase, but the statistics recorded for 1898 show not merely a reversion to the normal conditions of crime, but the total number of offences reported was smaller than at any time during the past ten years. The decrease is equitably distributed, being shared by every district in the Province. Murders have declined in number to the extent of 50 per cent., but the most popular way of carrying out such wicked deeds is by administering poison and noxious drugs. Apart from the absence of grain looting, which is only technically a dacoity, this form of vice has been rigidly suppressed in Bilaspur, Damoh, and Narsinghpur by the judicious and energetic action of the police, for which they deserve credit. The practice of stealing and killing cattle for the sake of the hide is still a favourite pastime among the chamars of Chhattisgarh. It has been well said that if they were no receivers there would be no thieves, and the report states there is a good market for these hides, and in the Narsinghpur district it is said the traffic is fostered by wealthy merchants. It is satisfactory to know the suspicion is being thoroughly well tested, and no efforts will be spared to discover the truth. The Chief Commissioner draws attention to the small number of persons proceeded against under the bad-livelihood sections, and on the extraordinary small proportion of successful prosecutions. In a large district where cattle-stealing is the hereditary profession of a gentleman, and where detection is so difficult, there is no dearth of persons to whom these provisions of the criminal law are specially applicable, and we agree with the Chief Commissioner that to fail to put the law in motion "virtually amounts to a condemnation of the provisions and of the legislature which enacted them." It is satisfactory to find that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,03,500 on police buildings, it was possible to devote no less than Rs. 62,000 to construction, and, at this rate, the present insufficiency of police accommodation should steadily diminish and presently disappear.

WE understand that the reports of the various Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies upon the proposals which have been put forward for increasing the weight permissible to be sent by sample post have now reached Simla. They all support the scheme, it being found in many lines of business, and especially in the piece-goods trade, that the weight at present allowed is insufficient. The matter will shortly come under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

THE South Behar Railway from Luckeeserai to Gya, a distance of 79 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 10th instant.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, inspects the hill stations in the Lahore and Sirhind Districts early in September.

MR. MARTINDALE, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, will visit Simla next month in connection with Lord Curzon's autumn tour.

A CASE of glanders having been reported at Amritsar, the Veterinary officer at Babugarh ordered all the horses in the city to be paraded for inspection on Friday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. C. ROE, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, has obtained an extension of leave, and in all probability will retire on the expiration of this extension.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POTTS, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in India, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Rochfort, R. H. A., transferred to the Curragh.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st July 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 2,186,767 maunds and Rs. 56,002 in the earnings.

IN consequence of the appearance of glanders at the Remount Depot, an order has been issued that no stallions are to go to Babugarh for rest, but are to stay in the districts and will be inspected as often as possible by a Civil Veterinary officer.

ACCORDING to transfrontier reports for some time past, there has been a quarrel between the Khan of Nawagai and certain sections of the Mahmunds, and early this month a fight took place between the latter and the soldiers of the Khan which lasted for more than four hours. A hundred men were killed and 120 wounded in the struggle, the Nawagai men getting the worst of it. Mullahs despatched by the Amir are said to have intervened subsequently

IT is understood that Mr. W. R. H. Merk will act as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government when Mr. L. Dane takes leave a few weeks hence, but this is likely to be only temporary, as he succeeds Mr. Anderson in charge of the Derajat Division when the latter goes on furlough next spring. If Mr. Tupper succeeds Mr. Thorburn as Financial Commissioner on the approaching retirement of the latter, he in turn will probably be succeeded by Colonel Montgomery as Commissioner of Rawalpindi.

MAJOR SHIBA, of the Japanese Army, paid a visit to Landi Kotal not long ago, and was much impressed. One of the chief things that took his fancy was the Mountain Battery, which he said he considered the most serviceable, handy, and mobile unit he had come across during the three years he has spent travelling round the world collecting tips. He was also hugely delighted with the Gurkhas, none of whom he had seen before as a regiment, and he exclaimed on seeing them, "Why, they are most ridiculously like our men." Any one who has seen the gallant Major, observes a contemporary, would appreciate the remark.

THE lamented death of Raja Sir Ram Singh has vacated the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir army, an office of no small importance, seeing that Kashmir troops take their regular share in garrisoning outposts of the Empire in time of peace and have borne so gallant a part in all recent operations on the North-West Frontier. The honour would naturally fall to Raja Sir Amar Singh, K. C. I. E, unless he feels that his duties as Vice-President of the Council and Minister for Public Works too fully occupy him. But with a British military adviser this should not be a difficulty to a prince of Sir Amar Singh's tried ability.

THE following are the approximate dates fixed for the concentrations of troops in the Punjab Command during the coming cold season :—The troops from Rawalpindi, Nowshera and Campbellpore assemble near Bara about the 10th January. During the time this force is in the vicinity, the troops from Peshawar proceed to Attock for manœuvres, on the termination of which they match to the Abbottabad Valley. On their return to Peshawar the troops at Bara march back to their stations. The troops from Mian Mir, Jullundur, Sialkot, Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Bakloh concentrate in or about the Dalhousie hills towards the end of October. The manœuvres between the Mooltan and Ferozepore forces take place in January. The troops in the hills in the Sirhind District manœuvre while *en route* to the plains at the end of October. The manœuvres in conjunction with a force from Meerut take place in January. The date for the Samrala Artillery practice camp has not yet been decided.

AMONG the witnesses in the Rangoon outrage case will probably be the Adjutant of the West Kents, who was recalled from leave in connection with the inquiry. It is, we believe, a fact that in April last before the case had come into court at all with the trial of Private Horrocks, several of the men of the West Kent were interrogated by the Adjutant, and notes of their replies were taken down by the latter. During the Horrocks trial this fact was not elicited, but in the course of the fresh investigation which preceded the trial now going on in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, one of the West Kent officers, who was being examined before the Commissioner of Police and the Government Advocate, casually alluded to the notes made by the Adjutant, of the existence of which the civil authorities were up till that moment ignorant. The production of the notes was thereupon demanded, and they are now in the hands of the police.

THE following note appears in the place of honour in the July number of "The Oak Leaf," the monthly magazine of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, now at Secunderabad :—"This month it is our agreeable duty to offer our best congratulations, firstly, to Colonel Bromfield on attaining Command of the Battalion, which we hope he may have the opportunity of taking into more exciting spheres than have been our lot lately, either to the land of Oom Paul or off to the Highlands of India to meet the Mad Mullah,—the former for preference as we think the climate would suit us better. Next we congratulate Major Hardy on his appointment as Second-in-Command and, thirdly, Major Napier on having gained his Majority." The magazine also contains a portrait and short biography of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Deering who lately commanded, and who, we read, "remained a bachelor all his service; though his heart was soft, he could harden it when necessary, even to the advances of the fair sex."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Chief among the many puculiarities of native princes which struck Mark Twain are their long minded names and the many cases of disputed successions and spurious heirs to their gadis. A case of this sort had lately engaged the Assistant Judge of Broach and the Bombay High Court. The late Thakore of Matar died leaving a son but Mohansingji, the nephew of the deceased had all along contended that the child was a smuggled one. After a protracted and sensational trial, Mr. Fawcett, the learned Assistant Judge of Broach, gave judgment against Mohansingji. But on appeal to the High Court Justices Messrs. Candy and Fulton reversed the decree of the lower Court, and granted all the claims of Mohansingji. Possession of the estate of Matar was accordingly given to Thakore Shri Mohansingji on the 20th instant by the Nazir of Broach. The decision of the High Court has given much satisfaction to the Girasia community of Broach Zillah.

THE Empress of India brings advices of the inauguration on the 18th June by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of a much accelerated overland train service between Vancouver and Montreal. This fast train known as the "Imperial Limited," leaves Vancouver daily at 1-15 p.m., and runs through to Montreal without change in 100 hours, thereby shortening the time crossing the Continent by twenty-four hours. Specially luxurious and newly designed dining and sleeping cars are run through on the "Imperial Limited," which makes close connection at Fort William with the Company's Lake steamers for passengers wishing to break the journey and enjoy the Lake scenery between Fort William and Owen Sound, without additional charge. Through passengers have also the option of leaving the main line at Revelstoke and proceeding through the famous Kootenay mining country in British Columbia and out again over the new Crow's Nest Pass Line to Dunmore Junction, along all of which excellent fishing and shooting is found, and by which route through sleeping car accommodation has also been provided.

IT appears from the report of the working of the Malabar Marriage Act during last year that the people are still shy of taking advantage of this measure. The mass of them regard it with aversion and suspicion, and even the educated classes shrink from taking advantage of it for fear of offending the elder members of their Tarwads and the all powerful Nambudris and other great landlords. The Registrar of Calicut thinks it unlikely that registrations under the Marriage Law will increase in future. Formerly, people were induced to register their Sambhandams in order to make provision for their wives and children; but the new Testamentary Law which came into force on the 2nd September last enables the followers of Marumakkattayam to attain this object without registration, and thus "unnecessarily, curtailing their liberty and risking the chances of divorce proceedings." In reference to this subject Mr. P. Rajaratna Moodelliar suggests that the question of appointing Adhigaris as Marriage Registrars and of allowing process servers and clerical assistance to Marriage Registrars be dropped for the present.

THE natives in these parts writes a Kulu correspondent do not, as a rule, afford much assistance to prospectors. Just before last year's party left, a Brahmin of Aishni offered to show them a large lode of galena (which really exists) only a particularly influential local "deo" had a vested interest in this particular lode, and would have to be previously propitiated by certain magical rites, which would cost Rs. 5. Were the Brahmin to put the "deo" off with less, the consequences would be serious. The prospectors apparently not thinking a "deo" worth Rs. 5, a long baggle ensued, and the Brahmin had to put up with Rs. 2 only. He did not do any "jadu" at all, but went to the lode and quarried out some five lbs. of galena, which he buried in some waste land, a mile away, next day the prospectors dug up their galena, very pure ore of its kind and promising well for a good percentage of silver. Unfortunately, this promising new lode "gave out" in a most unaccountable way. When they looked for that Brahmin, he had vanished, so had those Rs. 2, and it was not until the prospectors had left the valley, that Chert Ram, Brahmin, re-appeared and boasted to his friends of the trick he had played those two "belati sahibs!"

THERE has been but little change in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall during the week ending on Saturday July 22nd, except as regards the Central Provinces, which received good showers between the 18th and 20th. With this exception most of the rainfall has been brought up by the Bay monsoon, and has been deposited over Burma, Bengal, the N.-W. P. and the east and submontane districts of the Punjab. Over the Peninsula, North Bombay and Rajputana the barometer almost throughout the week has been higher than usual, and the only rainfall brought up by the Arabian Sea current has been a few light showers at the West Coast stations. For the whole period from June 1st to July 22nd there is an average excess of 3·4 inch over Burma, 5 inches over Bengal and Assam and 7 inches in the N.-W. P. In all other parts of the country the monsoon rainfall has been short, the average deficiency amounting to 3·4 of an inch in Guzerat and Central India, 1 1-2 inch in the Punjab, 2 inches in Sind and Rajputana, 4 inches in Malabar and Madras, 8 inches in Berar and the Central Provinces, and 11 inches in Bombay. The above are average values, and much larger variations are shown at several stations. Thus at Bombay the actual deficiency for the period June 1st to July 22nd amounts to 16, at Ratnagiri to 20, at Goa to 23, and at Karwar to 29 inches.

A SPORTING contemporary has recently been discussing the physique of the Indian schoolboy. It says :—We hear constant complaints from domiciled Europeans and East Indians that natives are preferred to their boys by Government and other employers of labour, and the reason is given that the native, among other advantage, possesses a better education than his rival. In the narrow sense of the word—if education means book learning—this is undoubtedly true. That a boy from a Hill school should develope into a Senior Wrangler or obtain first place in the Indian Civil Service is an impossibility, under existing circumstances. But considering the facilities that there

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Trade in the Transvaal is at a standstill, and there will be many bankruptcies declared unless a speedy settlement is arrived at.

## THE REAL CRISIS AT HAND.

JULY 24.

The "Times'" Pretoria correspondent says that the Uitlanders have been given to understand that the Imperial authorities will not abate Sir Alfred Milner's demands, and a real crisis is therefore believed to be within sight.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are evidences of a rapprochement between Japan and China.

Two Chinese envoys have gone to Tokio, and two Japanese officers recently reviewed a body of Chinese troops at Shanhaikwan.

## THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

### "NO ONE DREAMS OF WAR."

In the Dominion House of Commons the Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, referring to the Alaska boundary dispute, said that America had refused to compromise, but nobody dreamed of a war between the two countries.

It therefore only remained to decide the dispute by arbitration, and he hoped that Canadians would be patient for a few months longer.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says that the French Minister to Siam returns to Bangkok to continue long pending negociations, which will probably comprise a scheme for a railway connecting Saigon and Siam through Cambodia.

## THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

JULY 23.

Captain English, of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, was in the competition at Bisley for the Queen's Prize and obtained 91st place.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

### ANOTHER CONVOY ATTACK BY THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

On the 23rd instant, another convoy was attacked not far from Haidari Kach by a band of Waziris. One Sikh sepoy was shot through the head and killed, and another was seriously wounded.

One of the raiders was killed and two were wounded. The rest took to flight.

## COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

### RETIREMENT TERMS.

The following authoritative note is issued to-day:—The Secretary of State has agreed to a limited number of Cooper's Hill Engineers appointed to the Public Works Department in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876 being permitted to retire on the pension admissible under rules for their lengths of service increased by one-fourth, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in all. Practically this means that the officers who are permitted to avail themselves of the terms may retire at once on the full pension admissible for 25 years' pensionable service.

The terms offered are supplementary to the Retirement scheme of 1893, which permitted a certain number of officers in the crowded years of 1874 to 1881 to retire on special pension. The officers of the years now dealt with were the seniors under that scheme, and it is supposed they may have been deterred from accepting the terms then offered by the fact of the full 20 years' pension of Rs. 4,000, the maximum offered under that scheme, being almost earned in the ordinary course, so that they would have gained little by accepting the special terms. The conditions precedent to the admission of a limited number to the present scheme are that officers selected should be in Government service and not in foreign employ, also that they shall either have been recommended for promotion to Superintending Engineer's rank and so would have attained that rank had vacancies been available, or that they had not been superseded for such promotion in consequence of the number of officers eligible being largely in excess of the vacancies. The officers admitted to these terms will be permitted to take any furlough due to them under the rules before they retire. The final selection of officers who may wish to retire under these proposals rests wholly with the Government of India within the limited number to which the Secretary of State has agreed.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the separation of duties of Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, from those of the Director-General of Statistics. Mr. O'Conor will, therefore, be now enabled to devote his whole time to statistical studies, in which he has done such valuable work. The arrangement sanctioned includes the location of the Director-General of Statistics in Calcutta, where the bulk of his office is already stationed. Mr. O'Conor, therefore, will have his headquarters in Calcutta permanently after November next, instead of coming to Simla with the Government of India. The new post of Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, is meanwhile sanctioned to carry on the duties in Simla of which Mr. O'Conor is relieved, the appointment, I understand, going to Mr. Haseldine, now Registrar in that department, who has been specially selected for the purpose.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### THE MONSOON CURRENT.

To-day's cables from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Seychelles show that strong monsoon continues in the Indian Ocean. News from Egypt of the floods on the Atbara River is also favourable, as showing that the northern portion of the monsoon current has deposited heavy rain at the usual date in Abyssinia. The whole of the Bombay current, however, is still most unsatisfactory, Nagpur country, in the Central Provinces, having had little more than one-third of the normal rainfall to date; while the whole of the West Coast stations and the Deccan continue badly behind. Central Punjab is suffering owing to the bulk of the monsoon, rain expending itself on Simla hills, and not getting further westward as it should to Murree and Srinagar, where the skies, for example, are almost cloudless.

## THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

### THE TEXT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The text of the Currency Report has now reached the Government of India.

The first portion of it is historical; the second discusses and definitely negatives the proposal for re-opening the Mints, either immediately or by any gradual process.

The third part discusses the principle of a Gold Standard, and concludes that steps should be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a silver standard, but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a Gold Standard.

Section four deals with and rejects the Government of India's proposals, principally on the ground of the objection to melting down rupees. The Committee, while sympathising with the Government of India in their desire to shorten this period of transition to inspire confidence in the commercial community and to remove the impediment to the flow of British capital to India, do not approve of their proposals, and cannot recommend their adoption.

Section five deals with the question of the Gold Currency. Here the Committee think that the habit of hoarding does not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India to possess the normal accompaniment of a Gold Standard, namely,

A GOLD CURRENCY.

The last paragraph runs:—"We are in favour of making the British Sovereign legal tender and a current coin in India; we also consider that at the same time the Indian Mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. The result would be that under identical conditions the Sovereign would be coined and would circulate both at Home and in India. Looking forward, as we do, to the effective establishment in India of a Gold Standard and currency, based on the principles of a free inflow and outflow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption."

CONVERTIBILITY.

Section six deals with convertibility. In this connection the Commission state as follows: "We do not consider it necessary to recommend a different policy in India from that which is found sufficient in France and the United States by imposing legal obligation on the Government of India to give gold for rupees, or in other words, to substitute the former for the latter on demand of the holders. This obligation would impose on the Government of India the liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which in our opinion ought not to be accepted. Although the Government of India should not in our opinion be bound by law to part with its gold in exchange for rupees, or for merely internal purposes we regard it as the principal use of a gold reserve that it should be freely available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below specie point, and the Government of India should make its gold available for this purpose when necessary under such conditions as circumstances of the time may render it desirable. For example, the Government of India might, if exchange showed a tendency to fall below specie point, remit to England a portion of the gold it may hold, a corresponding reduction being made in the drawings of the Secretary of State; and when it has accumulated a sufficient gold reserve, and so long as gold is available in its treasury, it might discharge its obligations in India in gold instead of in rupees. Exclusive right to coin fresh rupees must remain vested in the Government of India, and though the existing stock of rupees may suffice for some time, the regulation would ultimately be needed for providing such additions to the silver currency as may prove necessary.

The Government should continue to give rupees for gold, but fresh rupees should not be coined until the proportion of the gold in currency is found to exceed the requirements of the public. We also recommend that any profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited to revenue or held as a portion of the ordinary balance of the Government of India, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely apart from the Paper currency reserve and the ordinary treasury balances."

Section seven deals with Sterling rate for rupees, the Commission in this connection recommending that there should be no change in the existing ratio.

OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

In conclusion, the Commission record the opinion that the effective establishment of a Gold Standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India. Not only will stability of exchange with the great commercial centres of the world tend to promote her existing trade, but also there is every reason to anticipate that with the growth of confidence in stable exchange capital will be encouraged to flow freely into India for the further development of her great national resources. For the speedy attainment of this object it is eminently desirable that the Government of India, with whom it will rest to decide where successive steps should be taken, should husband the resources at their command to exercise resolute economy and restrict the growth of their gold obligation.

I notice that the Commission do not discuss the question of borrowing at any length, but content themselves with the rejection of the Government of India scheme which included proposals for borrowing. In discussing Lindsay's proposals the Commission say that their adoption would check that flow of capital to India on which her economic prosperity so much depends. They further say that while his proposals might be useful as a temporary expedient to bridge over a period of transition, they would not do as a permanent arrangement, and temporary measures are not required in the existing circumstances.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Kelly, commanding the Malakhand Brigade, is on three months' privilege leave from the 11th proximo; Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, officiating.

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, 6th Punjab Infantry, becomes Second-in-Command, Khyber Rifles, vice Ferguson-Davie, elected to remain with his regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Badcock, R. A., is transferred home to command "A" Brigade of the Field Artillery.

Colonel J. H. Moore, A.M.C., is appointed District Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, by exchange with Colonel Townsend.

Major Ronald Ross, I.M.S., retires with effect from the 31st instant.

Major W. Yeilding, Assistant Commissary-General, has one year's extension of leave at home.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has four months' extension of leave at home, and Lieutenant Woodridge, 9th Bombay Infantry, for two months.

Lieutenant Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been detailed for plague duty to Poona.

Colonel W. Tyster, Staff Corps, is permitted to return to duty.

## WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

### FURTHER INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

Plague returns for the week ending the 22nd indicate yet a further increase in the epidemic attributable to greater mortality in the Bombay Deccan, the number of deaths in Hyderabad State also having suddenly jumped from 14 to 113. Many of the last named, however, occurred previously, though only now reported. Bombay City returns 62 deaths, Karachi City three deaths, Bombay Presidency 1,869 deaths (a rise of nearly five hundred compared with the previous week), Madras Presidency eight deaths, Hyderabad State 113, Rajputana one imported, and Calcutta three deaths.

Total plague mortality in the whole of India was 2,078. Of deaths in the Bombay Presidency Poona City accounts for 569, Belgaum District 447, Kolhapur State 275, Nasik District 245, and Satara District 137. In Hyderabad State, Gulburgan reports no less than 127 cases and 97 deaths, and Naldrug district sixteen cases and sixteen deaths.

Matters are evidently worse in this part of the world, therefore, than had hitherto been supposed.

## THE IMPERIAL PARCELS POSTAGE SCHEME.

The Imperial Parcels Postage scheme which has been for some time under the consideration of the Home authorities, is at last within measurable distance of fruition, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements having given in their adherence to it and India assented provisionally on her finances permitting. In the event of its being brought into operation, it will enable parcels to be exchanged between various portions of the British Empire at a uniform postage of one shilling up to three pounds weight, two shillings for parcels weighing more than three pounds and less than seven pounds, and three shillings from seven to eleven pounds weight. It is as a preliminary to this scheme that the Indian Government is again about to consider the scheme long advocated by the present able Director-General of the Post Office for a reduction in postage on Indian inland parcels, the rate of four annas per forty tolas proposed being practically the same as the one shilling for three pounds weight in the Imperial Parcels Postage scheme. The Imperial Parcels scheme is the natural outcome of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme already in force, and a reduction in the Indian inland parcels rate corresponds to a similar reduction in the rates of the Indian Inland Letter Postage, which accompanies the adoption of the Penny Postage.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 24.

There were 140 cases and 100 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, the total mortality being 110; in the Cantonment 48 cases and 28 deaths; and in the districts 9 cases and 4 deaths.

## CRICKET: LORD SANDHURST'S XI. vs. CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A cricket match, Lord Sandhurst's eleven vs. the Central Provinces, was played, to-day, at Ganeshkhind. The home team went in first, and contributed 281 runs, of which Captain Usborne made 80, Major King 45, Major Martin 27, Captain Wilkinson (not out) 30. Mr. Mathew took six wickets and Captain Greig 3.

The Central Provinces went in and made 192 runs, of which Mr. Gibbs made 81, Captain Biddulph 39, Mr. Bowen 24, and Mr. Way 13, the rest being minor scores.

Ganeshkhind won by 89 runs. As time was left, the Central Provinces went for their second venture, and made 39 runs for the loss of one wicket.

## THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 24.

At the hearing of the outrage case, to-day, a mass of evidence was given by old Burmese men and women detailing of Mah Gote's life history from childhood. They never knew or heard, they said, anything against her character.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF CONSULATE ORDERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KIMARI, JULY 24.

The case in which Mr. Rattonsey Purshotam, leader of the Bhattia community at Muskat, Arabia, was charged with having infringed certain Consulate orders, was disposed of by Major Fagan, British Consul, yesterday. The accused was honourably acquitted. Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, defended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malacca, arrived here from Colombo day-before-yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, left Suez for Bombay this afternoon.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarelo, left Aden for Bombay on the 24th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 30th instant.

The same Company's steamer Deo. Boldfuno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 24th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuzgar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 107 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 66 15-16. |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

An attack was made on Wednesday by Waziris on the baggage of Mr. H. D. Watson, Political Officer at Wano, and his chaprassi was killed. Details have not yet been received, but it appears that immediately afterwads Mr. Watson was also fired on about a mile from Sarwakai on the right side of the road. Eight shots were fired, but fortunately without effect. Troops have gone out from Wano and Sarwakai to scour the country.

MR. CECIL RHODES left London on Saturday, July 1, on his return to South Africa. Earl Grey, Lord Rowton, and other friends were present at his departure from Waterloo, and bade him a very cordial adieu. Mr. Rhodes travelled in a reserved saloon carriage in company with the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Alfred Beit, and Mr. Rochefort Maguire. As the train steamed out of the station a hearty cheer was raised by those on the platform, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the engineer of the Rhodesian railways, accompanied Mr. Rhodes, who embarked at Southampton in the Union steamer Scot for the Cape.

THE Pekin correspondent of the "Universal Gazette" states that on the 17th ultimo H. E. Li Hung-chang had a mysterious interview of over an hour's duration with the Russian Minister at the former's private residence, and that as the utmost secrecy was observed during the interview it was impossible for outsiders to find out the nature of topics discussed. According to the native correspondent of this paper, who also reports the secret meeting between H. E. Li and M. de Giers, it appears that the interview was made at the latter's initiative, the call being made unexpectedly, and not, as otherwise reported, that H. E. Li was commanded by the Empress Dowager to arrange an interview with the Russian Minister concerning the Russian Railway to Pekin.

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

### RAIN AND THE WANT OF IT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

It begins to look as if the rains of 1899 would be the wettest on record in Simla. The fact seems to be that the monsoon has come in too strongly on the Bombay side to deposit its moisture until it struck the Himalayas. The result is that while the fear of famine is casting its shadow on the Central Provinces, and the parched Deccan districts of both Madras and Bombay are drearily watching the monsoon clouds sail rainless everhead, here on the outskirts of the snowy wall of Thibet, over which the vapour-laden air must rise on its way to Central Asia, the amount of moisture brought up is altogether unusual. As the current ascends and expands with consequent chill in the thin atmosphere of the mountains, it deposits not only the normal rainfall of the region, but much of what, under more usual conditions, would have gone to water the withering crops of Peninsular India. Thus it is that day after day we are drenched with a superfluity of rain, while below in the Central Provinces the ryot raises patient eyes to heaven, as hope gives place to anxiety and anxiety to dread of what may be in store. There is yet time for a change to take place, and in any case it is not now, when the crops should be growing, that the pinch will be felt, but months hence when the time of harvest will have come round for grain that should be, but, alas! is not, now growing into ear. The worst of it is that the Central Provinces ryot has not recovered from the years of scarcity which culminated in the awful experience of 1896-97. His power of resistance, therefore, is nil, and what, in more favoured tracts, would be mere temporary scarcity, is liable for him and his wan-worn wife and feeble children, to immediately assume the gaunt outlines of actual famine.

As I have said, it is not too late for the situation to be relieved. Your readers, however, will have noticed from the weekly crop reports, that relief works have already been opened in places, and are being taken advantage of. This is upon a small scale at present, but the prompt action is indicative of the fact that under Mr. Ibbetson the Central Provinces administration does not mean to be again caught napping. With so able and sympathetic a member of the Central Provinces Commission as Mr. Fraser in the important appointment of Home Secretary too, the Government of India may be trusted to keep an especially watchful eye upon this portion of the Empire. And if in 1896-97 the Central Provinces set a doleful example of how a famine may be mismanaged and human life sacrificed by delay in the affording of relief, we may rest assured that 1899-1900 will see, if need be, the methods applied with such success in the North-West Provinces and in Bihar, translated to the present distressed area with certainty and completeness bred of experience of their efficiency. The Government of India is fortunate in this connection in having at the moment in permanent charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which is the section immediately concerned with famine, a secretary like Mr. Holderness, who piloted the Government of India through the last visitation. While acting temporarily in the same appointment is Mr. Finucane, who was Sir Alexander Mackenzie's right hand in the fight successfully waged against the same grim enemy in Bihar, and whose C. S. I. stood first on the list of similar decorations conferred for famine services.

The official announcement of the week has been that of the Viceroy's autumn tour, which is always looked forward to with interest as so many arrangements hinge upon it. As now settled it should bring his Excellency to Calcutta early in November. The probabilities therefore are that the Calcutta season will be an early one, and rumour is afloat to the effect that the first Monday in that month will see the offices reopened on the banks of the Hooghly. The details of his Excellency's travels cannot be absolutely arranged until after the arrival in Simla of the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, next month. In the event, however, of the proposal being entertained for the Viceregal party to return from Central India via Jubbulpore and the Bengal-Nagpur line, Lord Curzon will have an opportunity of personally inspecting the distressed area and of seeing for himself how relief is administered.

In the Council, meanwhile, two measures of great importance to the agricultural community are being brought up. Of these the first is to facilitate the utilisation of the Court of Wards to prevent mismanagement of estates in the Central Provinces. The second is to save undue litigation in the Punjab and relieve its overworked Chief Court, by limiting second appeals in unimportant cases. This is to be done by providing that in the cases which involve claims below a certain sum in value, which are tried in district courts, appeal shall lie only to the Divisional Court, further reference to the Chief Court being disallowed. This is upon the principle that speedy decision of a small dispute, is, in nine cases out of ten in this country, better than prolonged litigation, even when the latter may result in more precise administration of justice. And as the Divisional Court is altogether distinct from the tribunal which first decides the case, the safeguards provided would seem ample to secure impartial and substantial justice. The new arrangement should further have the result of expediting important cases in the Chief Court, where business has hitherto been a good deal congested.

Social functions in Simla have been somewhat discouraged by the bad weather during the week, but a good deal has nevertheless been going on. The principal events have been the performance of "His Excellency the Governor" at the Gaiety Theatre, a Philharmonic concert at the Town Hall, and a dance given by Mrs. Thorburn at Gorton Castle, which boasts what is undoubtedly the best floor in Simla.

A point which has been noticed with some interest in Simla in connection with the Currency Commission report, is the curious extent to which the final recommendations have followed in the lines suggested by Lord Northbrook in his examination. It will be remembered that what the Committee advise is, briefly, for the Government of India to husband its resources, declare the sovereign legal tender in India, and open the Mints to the coinage of gold, while leaving them closed to that of silver. This is almost word for word what Lord Northbrook suggests. In paragraph 8491, of his evidence, he says: "If I had the power of settling this question, I should not hesitate at once to make the sovereign legal tender in India, and to open the Mints for the coinage of gold . . . If I could do it, I would go at once that far and no further." Earlier in his evidence he says: "I think the first step to be taken should be to make the sovereign legal tender in India—as you know it is not so now—and to open the Indian Mints for the coinage of sovereigns of the standard weight and fineness. The Imperial Government, of course, would allow those sovereigns to be legal tender all through the Empire in the same way as Australian sovereigns. Further on, again, he repudiates the theory that gold would have to be provided for the purpose by the Government of India, adding: "I think that the supply of gold would be obtained gradually and without any such great cost to the Government of India as has been suggested." In paragraph 8449 Lord Northbrook adds: "The Imperial Government should give their moral support and to a certain extent their material support. . . . and "the utmost steadiness should be pursued in the management of Indian finances." . . . . "Above all, I should insist that there should be no increased expenditure."

In making these quotations I do not suggest that Lord Northbrook was in any way the actual originator of the ultimate recommendations of the Committee. It is nevertheless interesting to notice the closeness with which the report reflects the views of this grand old ex-Viceroy of India. I may add that a minor suggestion was also made by Lord Northbrook, though nothing appears to be said of it in the telegraphic summaries which have so far arrived. This was to the effect that after a certain period, when gold had taken to circulating freely in India, the rupee should be declared no longer legal tender for more than a limited amount. This is, of course, the law at home, but its application to India does not appear to have been looked upon by the Committee as yet within the range of practical politics.

## THE HILL FORESTS OF WESTERN INDIA.

### LECTURE BY MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., LL.D., M.A., late Member of Council, Bombay, and Vice-President of the Bombay Natural History Society, read the following paper at the Lecture Hall, Greater Britain Exhibition, on the 4th July:—

It would be impossible, within the time prescribed for this lecture, to attempt even a cursory description of the State Forests in all parts of British India or to render adequate justice to the work of the Indian Forest Department. I propose, therefore, to direct your special attention, this evening, to a limited area only in Western India, where the operations of the Department may be regarded as more or less typical of its general work. But, first, I should like to refer to some considerations which determine the applicability of a system of scientific forestry to any particular country and to trace, in outline, the history of the measures adopted by the Government of India for the conservancy of forests in districts where scientific forestry is likely to secure permanent advantages to the people. I will also put before you some statistical information which may help to give an idea of the progress so far made.

It is obvious that, in some parts of the globe, it would be of no advantages at all to increase the existing forest areas or to try to grow forests where no forests have ever yet grown. The increase of vegetation in some countries might indeed be a positive evil to the inhabitants. It might reduce the temperature of the air and of the soil where it is already cold enough for human comfort, as in some places nearer the Poles than we are; or it might increase the rainfall in seabound regions which are damp enough already; or it might unduly reduce the area of cultivation in thickly populated countries where the people are mainly dependent on their own lands and crops for sustenance. Or, again, the afforestation of new lands might not be required for the production of fuel or of materials for building ships or houses, or for railways or machinery in countries already well supplied with peat or coal or iron or other substitutes for firewood and timber. And, lastly, employment on forest industries might not be a matter of public concern in places where other industries sufficiently occupy the time and intelligence of the people.

But India is not a country where such considerations prevail. Dr. Schlich, Professor of Forestry at the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, in his admirable "Manual of Forestry," prepared ten years ago, at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, primarily for the use of the Forest Branch of the College, tells us that, as a rule, the nearer we are to the equator, the more important becomes the forest question. In a hot country, with distinct wet and dry seasons, forests may be necessary for the mitigation of extreme heat and dryness during a part of the year and for the regulation of the flow of water in springs and rivers. The climate of a continental country may be improved by forests; and a mountainous region is, according to the same authority, more in need of forests than a lowlying country, because forests tend to prevent landslips and avalanches and the washing away of soil from hill sides and the consequent silting up of rivers. Also they check the force and suddenness of destructive floods. In hilly countries, as elsewhere, forests provide protection from storms for men and beasts and birds.

Now India is distinctly a hot country, though in the Northern Provinces extreme cold is also felt in winter. It possesses, over a great part of its area, well defined wet and dry seasons, dependent on constant causes recurring from year to year with the process of the Sun above and below the Equator. Except on the sea-coast, it possesses a continental climate, or rather several types of continental climate; and though there are vast plains within its boundaries, it is intersected by many mountain ranges, and even its plains and table-lands are broken by isolated hills and hilly tracts. It is clearly a land in which it would be suicidal to neglect the great question of Forest conservancy.

And yet it is only during the past 50 years that the vital importance of the question has been realized in British India. Early in the present century, a timber agency was indeed established on the West Coast; and in 1833-40 the Government of Bombay prohibited the cutting of teak trees on State lands. In 1843, Mr. Conolly, the Collector of Malabar, made excensive plantations of teak at Nilmabar; but no systematic plan for the maintenance of wooded lands for the supply of timber and other produce or on account of their beneficial influence on the climate and public health, or for the protection of the soil of human dwellings from the violence of storms, and, in short no plan for the regular administration of forests on well ascertained principles was adopted till several years afterwards, when the danger of continued neglect could no longer be concealed.

There can be no question that, at one time, a very large part of the earth's surface was covered by forest growth, the destruction of which has been followed by monstrous consequences to the drainage of the soil and its external configuration. Local climates have probably also been affected; though such causes as the drainage of marshes and the operations of husbandry are also believed to have contributed to such a result, by altering the hygrometric, thermometric, electric and chemical conditions of the atmosphere. As observed by Mr. Georgs Marsh, in his suggestive treatise on "The Earth as modified by human action," it is but recently, even in the most populous parts of Europe, that public attention has been directed to the necessity for restoring the disturbed harmonies of Nature, whose well-balanced influences are propitious to all her organic offspring, and of repaying to our great Mother the debt which the prodigality of former generations has imposed on their successors. As regards India, the evidence disclosed by ancient writings seems to show that it was covered to a great extent, at one time, by forests. Dr. Schlich, thinks that the country was more fertile then, than it is now, and the climate less fierce; and he refers to the testimony of the great Chinese traveller, Fa-Hian, who described the climate as neither cold nor hot. Subsequently as settlers began to occupy fertile valleys, forest lands along the banks of the great rivers were more and more cleared for cultivation. Such a proceeding was inevitable; and it would be idle to regard it as an interference with the order of Nature; for so long as it merely met the actual needs of human beings, it was really in aid of those harmonious methods by which, during countless centuries, the earth has been fitted for human habitation. But man must now take his part in the further development of those methods, if the great end in view is not to be defeated and if successive generations of men are to pass on the inheritance they have enjoyed, not unimpaired merely, but improved to the best of their power. Such a conception of human duty was however, unknown to the nomadic tribes, who, according to Dr Schlich, for a period of more than 750 years, carried on the work of destruction, not only in fertile valleys, but alike on hills and plains as they moved from one pasture ground to another. In his preface to the Catalogue of the Indian exhibit at the International Forestry Exhibition, held at Edinburgh in 1884, Sir George Birdwood says that it was the destruction of vegetation over wide extended areas, at the time of the troubles following the decline of the Moghul Empire, which thenceforward rendered India liable to desolating droughts and the consequent calamity of often recurring famines. "In course of time" says Lt. Col. F. Bailey, formerly Superintendent of Forest Surveys and Acting Inspector General of Forests in India, and now Lecturer on forestry in the University of Edinburgh, "not only were large areas entirely cleared for cultivation and for village sites, but more numerous flocks and herds, driven for their daily food into the jungles, led to the impoverishment of a forest belt of ever increasing width around the occupied tracts." During the hot season, dry grass, fallen leaves, and dead wood were set on fire in order to clear the ground for a fresh growth of grass for cattle and also to simplify the pursuit of game. But such practices, with those of over-cutting and digging up roots for fuel, soon destroyed the protecting forest growth, and heavy rains then washed away the soil. Cows and bullocks could no longer be kept in good condition on the scanty herbage that remained, and the villagers began to keep large flocks of goats, "against whose hoofs and teeth" as Lt. Col. Bailey remarks, "it is well known that forest growth cannot contend". The village goats are still formidable foes to young plantations; though, in the estimation of Sir Clements Markham, "the uneducated man," in his dealings with forests, goes far beyond the goat in his capacity for mischief.

It would be satisfactory to be able to say that a wiser policy prevailed after the establishment of British Rule. But unhappily that was not the case for many years. "With the advent of British Rule," says Dr. Schlich, "the destruction of the forests became more fierce than ever." The extension of cultivation "at the cost of the still existing forests" was carried out for many years "without any enquiry as to the ultimate effects." With the introduction of railways a further impetus was given to cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of railway lines and stations; and with the steady increase of prosperity under a settled Government, the demands for timber and firewood increased enormously throughout the country. And thus the reduction of forest areas went on with all its attendant evils. In illustration of the evils which attend and follow the reckless destruction of forests, especially in hilly regions, Lt. Col. Bailey cites the case of the outer Himalayan spurs in the Hoshiarpur District of the Punjab, where, as the rock is very friable, serious damage has been caused by denudation. Within the memory of living men, these hills were well covered with forests or tall grass, and the hill-streams ran evenly in well defined channels. But the natural vegetation has now almost entirely disappeared, the hills are crumbling away, and loose rocks and stones are carried down by the streams, which are often several hundreds of yards wide, and deposited in the plains below. . . . .

*(To be continued.)*

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

### AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 7.

OF the three Test Matches which now belong to the history of the game the Australians have won one, and two have been drawn, and English cricketers are still waiting for that crumb of compensation, that elation of success which cometh not. In the match last week, clearly the fates are against us. Though disabled by the loss of Briggs throughout Friday, the representatives of the Old Country played up so pluckily and displayed—for the first time in these games this season—so absolute a determination to win that on Friday night victory at last seemed within our grasp. But it was not to be. Broken weather throughout the week had made us sceptical of the game being carried to a conclusion, but on Saturday morning fears that the god with the watering can had placed the matter beyond all doubt were unfortunately realised, and the weary news went abroad that the game was abandoned. Thus the Test Match record from an English point of view stands: Played three, won none, lost one, drawn two.

On such a wicket it is perhaps speaking with too great confidence to assume that the game must have ended in England's favour had circumstances permitted a conclusion, but with nine wickets to fall and 158 runs only required the odds were, at any rate, surely on the side of the Old Country. Perhaps the brightest feature of the match, now we look back upon it as a whole, was Worrall's innings of 76 in the Colonials' first venture. Whilst his partners successively failed this pluckiest of bats hit away so merrily that he had made 76 out of 95 in an hour and a quarter, when he was foolishly run out. When the score was 38 he had made 37, and the other "notch" was a bye. His batting was the one redeeming feature of the innings, for though Hill made 34 he never seemed thoroughly comfortable—never played like that Olem Hill whom many judges believe to be the finest batsman in the world.

Lilley's batting in his only innings can never be too highly praised. To compile 55 with ease and confidence in so important a match at a critical juncture shows that the great wicket-keeper possesses in a marked degree that quality of which England has had so much need this season—pluck. When it is remembered that the same player made 65 not out in the never-to-be-forgotten Test Match at Old Trafford in '96, in an exceedingly "game" effort to save the follow-on, and that he on Thursday and Friday fulfilled his duties behind the wickets in a well-nigh perfect manner, every-one will be convinced that there is only one man for the post of wicket-keeper in the two remaining matches. Hayward—whom it had been proposed to drop for Brockwell—also, by his 40 not out, coming on the top of his great partnership with MacLaren at Lord's, has made his position in the English eleven secure.

The accomplishment of the "hat trick" by Hearne, startling and exciting as it was at the moment, was surely not so wonderfully meritorious after all. To clean bowl so wonderful a bat as Hill first ball was undoubtedly a brilliant feat, but in their joyousness at the moment the critics seemed to lose sight of the fact that neither of the balls that dismissed Noble and Gregory successively were really good ones. Both ought in reality never to have been touched, but such is the peculiarity of cricket that they served to elevate "Jack" Hearne to the rank of the gods for the moment. The "hat trick" had never been previously performed in England in a Test Match, but had been twice accomplished in Australia. As long ago as 1879 Spofforth dismissed three members of Lord Harris's team—V. F. Royle, F. A. Mackinnon, and Tom Emmett in this manner; whilst in 1883 "Billy" Bates disposed of the late Percy M'Donnell, George Giffen, and Bonnor with three successive balls.

Noble and Gregory secured "spectacles," and can now sympathise with Peel, who has the unenviable distinction of having obtained a "pair" in a Test Match on three separate occasions—at Adelaide and at Sydney in 1895, and at the Oval in 1896. Peel, by the way, was at Headingley last week. G. F. Grace was twice sent back for nothing at the Oval in 1880, and Attewell similarly distinguished himself at Sydney in 1892. Percy M'Donnell and T. W. Garrett obtained a "pair" each in the same match at Sydney in 1883; and P. G. M'Shane "bagged a brace" at Sydney and A. C. Bannerman at Lord's in 1888. Mordecai Sherwin and C. T. Studd have each failed to score twice in a Test Match, but have saved their reputations by being "not out" in the second innings.

After five wickets had fallen for 39 runs in the second innings, the Australians did wonderfully well to reach a total of 224. It is performances of this kind which show the strength of the team, displaying, as they do, the fact that there is absolutely no "tail-end" to it. By making 76 for once out, and taking five wickets for 60 runs in the match, Hugh Trumble accomplished far and away the best all-round performance on either side. As Worrall has said in a very recent interview, it is the fact that their very finest bowlers are worthy to be played for their batting alone, that gives the Australians their advantage over us. In the face of the brave show they made, it is surely likely that the English team will undergo much less alteration for the Test Match at Manchester than has been deemed advisable between the former games.

The Amateur Championship meeting at Wolverhampton was a great success, the first event being the Mile. A grand struggle ensued between Hugh Welsh (holder), and C. Bennett, the race ending in favour of the former by a yard and a half in 4min. 26sec. Out of the eight entries for the Sprint seven competed, F. S. Harley, the New Zealander, being absent. R. W. Wadsley and F. W. Cooper were drawn together in the first heat along with the Frenchman, G. Houdet. As first and second ran in the final the defeat of Cooper by a yard and a half did not create much surprise, but the fact that he only beat Houdet six inches for second place was overlooked. He did not run with the dash he showed when he won last year, whereas Wadsley reminded one of Downer or Harper by his brilliant finishing. Houdet created a favourable impression which was confirmed again by his gallant effort to beat Wadsley in the second heat of the Quarter, won by two yards in 51 4-5sec., a far better performance than the final, run in 54 3-5sec. In the second heat of the Sprint, L. F. Tremeer got decidedly the better start, and although Newburn and Jupp were fast making up ground towards the finish, Tremeer won by a foot. The running of Newburn was disappointing; even allowing for the breeze and heavy track, 10 3-5ths is not equal to his best time, and he finished about a yard behind Tremeer in that time. In the final, Cooper could only finish third, in 10 1-5th, Wadsley beating C. H. Jupp by nearly two yards. The easy victory of Wadsley, who was not pushed, on such a heavy track, and unfavourable day, in 10 1-5th, stamps him as an "even timer." He is a fine young fellow, six feet high, and never looked or felt better than he did on Saturday. Jupp also ran up to his reputation, and the fact that Tremeer was beaten off shows the strength of the start he gained in the heat when he beat Jupp.

With Tysoe and Donaldson declining to contest the Quarter, the event was robbed of much interest. Donaldson did not consider it worth while to oppose Wadsley at Fitzherbert, but as matters turned out he must regret not having taken his chance. The final was run in a blustering wind, which will explain the slow time. Wadsley added another championship to his name, but only after a great struggle with the French champion, who was quite a favourite with the officials, competitors, and spectators alike. He ran Wadsley a great race, and was only beaten two yards at the finish. He would have been even closer had he made that effort a trifle earlier. H. E. Parkes, the holder of the 120 Yards Hurdle Championship, did not compete, preferring, along with Hollins, Hunter, and other University Champions, to stand down in view of the Inter-University games. This event fell rather tame, but demonstrated that Cambridge University will also have a worthy representative in W.G.P. Tomlinson, who beat the Northern Champion, A. Trafford, of Birmingham, by a clear yard in 16 2 5. Trafford did not get away as well as he might have done. All the same, Tomlinson would have won under any circumstances. He clears the hurdles a la G. B. Shaw and C. Daft.

The final in the Half Mile, rested between A. Tysoe and W. E. Lutyens. It was a race well worth seeing, being on all fours with the finish for the Mile. At

half distance Lutyens went away with the lead, and running in quite his best form Tysoe's efforts to overtake him appeared useless. In fact, Tysoe looked a beaten man, but with a final effort he just pulled the race off in the last 30 yards. The finish was equal to any ever seen in a Championship, and re-called the one between Eredin and Fitzherbert, when the latter won the Quarter-Mile Championship. If there ever was an unlucky runner in our championships it is Rev. W. E. Lutyens, as good a sportsman as ever donned a pump. Bacon checked him from gaining championship honours, then he ran up against another sterling runner like Hugh Welsh in their memorable race at Stamford Bridge twelve months ago.

Athletes generally will be pleased to hear that recognising the justice of the O.U.A.C. objection to professional trainers, the Cantabs have resolved to work upon mutual lines. Both teams will therefore train together, under the personal supervision of Mr. C. N. Jackson (O.U.B.C.) and the Rev. H. J. Gray (C.U.B.C.). They are now doing easy work at Tunbridge Wells, with Mr. Gray as mentor; but very shortly Mr. Jackson's advent will be the signal for hard training and serious business. The last week of training will be spent at Folkestone. So keen on winning are the authorities on this side of the Atlantic that they prevailed on several of our team, including Hunter, Graham, Davison, Barnes, and others, to refrain from competing in the English Championships on Saturday. Mr. Paget Tomlinson was an exception, there being no reason for inducing such a strong, brilliant, all-round athlete to stand down. The Americans are expected a week before the contests, which will be honoured by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. The first event will commence at four o'clock, and the programme is expected to be run through inside a couple of hours. The Americans return home four days after the games, and will therefore not compete elsewhere.

The Faculty of Harvard University has interfered to exclude Burke and Quinlan, two sprinters, who had been practically selected as members of the Yale-Harvard combination. The Faculty declared them unsuitable on the ground that they came technically within the "professionalism clause" through their connection with the New York A.A. Mr. Sherrill, chairman of the Yale Advisory Committee, sailed on the St. Paul on Wednesday to select training quarters for the men at Brighton, and to arrange the final details with the English Committee. The Yale and Harvard men, who are to compete against Oxford and Cambridge at Queen's Club on July 22, have been officially chosen, with the exception of the High and Broad jumpers, at a meeting of the joint Yale-Harvard Committee. The names of the lucky ones are:—Yale.—T. R. Fisher, jun. (captain of the track team), F. A. Blount, C. Dupee Dixon, Boardman, J. P. Adams, C. H. Spitzer, H. B. Smith, W. M. Fineke, and C. K. Waller. Harvard.—J. T. Roche (captain of the track team), W. A. Boal, H. J. Brown, T. F. Burke, H. B. Clark, C. D. Daly, H. W. Foote, F. Z. Fox, J. W. Hallowell, and F. J. Quinlan. This list includes nineteen men, and four more are to be selected, two for the High Jump and two for the Broad Jump.

What about Major R. M. Poore, who chiefly caused Hampshire to beat Surrey on Saturday, for the first time on record? His claims to play in the next test match will surely be considered. The Major (who is of the 7th Hussars) is the champion swordsman of the country, the first polo player, and if we may judge of its merits from the four cricket matches he has played in during this year, against some of the best bowling in the country, he may be reckoned almost as the champion batsman. In these four matches he made 104 and 119 not out (against Somerset), 111 and 40 (against Lancashire), 11 (against Essex), and 175 and 39 not out (against Surrey). The scores made in one week cause his name to be added to the list of the very few batsmen who have made three separate centuries in successive innings in first-class matches. In the four matches of the season he has made in all 599 runs, giving him the tolerable average of 119.08 per innings. He is said to be a free and easy player, standing at the wicket while waiting for the ball with his bat at half cock, just like Grace. As he is something over six feet high he has such a big reach that he can quite smother a good-length ball. During the last ten years the Major has shown great prowess with the bat both in India and South Africa. He is one of the very few cricketers who have made over 200 runs in one innings in India, a feat he performed on the last day of June in 1892, when playing for Ganeshkind against the Lancashire Fusiliers and Worcestershire Regiment, his score on that occasion being 202 not out. Amongst other large scores from his bat in India may be mentioned his 117 for Secunderabad Gymkhana v. School of Musketry, on July 30, 1891; 174 for the 7th Hussars v. Bolarum, on August 6, 1891; 131 not out for the 7th Hussars v. the 15th and 26th Madras Infantry, on September 10, 1891; and 137 not out for the First Eleven of Poona against the Next Sixteen on June 28, 1892. Proceeding to South Africa, he continued to score largely in all kinds of matches, and amongst his best performances must be included his two centuries against the team which Lord Hawke took out in 1895-6—112 for Fifteen of Pietermaritzburg and 107 not out for Fifteen of Natal. In a match of November 19, 1897, at Pietermaritzburg, he assisted Captain Mainwaring of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in scoring 273 runs for the first wicket of Peitermaritzburg against an Up-Country Eleven, his own score being 174 and Captain Mainwaring's 104. Last year he returned to England and assisted Hampshire, meeting with great success. If the Major goes on in the way he is doing we should hope to see him at Manchester in the fourth test match.

The first half of the important golf match (for £200), between Vardon and Park, the preliminaries to which have excited such great interest among golfing enthusiasts, was played on Thursday at North Berwick. The second half of the match will be played at Ganton, Vardon's home green, on Saturday the 22nd inst. Throughout yesterday the play was followed by a great crowd. The weather was brilliant, and when play started there would be 6,000 spectators. During the afternoon 10,000 persons were on the links, and the game was greatly delayed in consequence of their encroachments. The forenoon's play was of a most interesting character throughout. Park was called upon to play an uphill game, Vardon having the better of the argument off the tees and through the green, but losing ground on the putting greens, where Park was uniformly steady. The Musselburgh man time after time halved against the odds. He did so on the first green, where Vardon's superior driving gave him some advantage, Park getting down long put for the half. Driving to the second green Vardon had a slice of ill-luck, his drive striking a hillock and falling dead. This neutralised the effect of a foozled second by Park. A string of halved holes in four followed, and at the turn the men were square. The second hole-in was won by Park, but the same player drove on to the beach off the next tee. The match was again squared. Vardon got the lead at the fourteenth green, but his putting was weak on the seventeenth and eighteenth, and Park led at the end of the round by one hole. The early portion of the second round saw a game of give-and-take, Vardon winning the first and third holes, and Park the second, which left the game square with three holes played. A second series of holes halved in four followed, and Vardon was indebted to a very safe four at the last hole out for a lead of one at the turn. The details of the champion's score exactly corresponded with those of his score for the same holes in the forenoon, but Park had taken three strokes more. At the end of the day Vardon enjoyed a lead of two holes. He won the first hole, but Park squared the match two greens later. From this point, however, Vardon always had a little the best of it. A fine hole in three, four greens from home, gave him the lead again, and at the next hole he was two up. The last two holes were divided. Park thus leaves his home green two holes to the bad. The score for the second round was:—Vardon, 78; Park, 84.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

THE plenary sitting of the Peace Conference has, we are told, followed the lead of the Sub-Commission and condemned the Dum-Dum bullet. This result has been anticipated ever since the discussion in the Sub-Commission, for it was only natural that the representatives of the different countries should follow the lead of those who had been present at the detailed discussion, more especially as the proposal, while having for its object the serious crippling of a possible adversary, left their own withers unwrung. We have already shown on what false premises the whole attitude of the Peace Conference towards the Dum-Dum bullet is based, and we do not propose to discuss that subject again. Suffice it to say that the spectacle of some forty or fifty gentlemen, representatives of the great nations of the world, gravely debating and emphatically condemning a weapon of war which none of them have ever seen, and of the effects of which they are almost totally ignorant, is not one to create confidence either in the impartiality or the efficacy of international tribunals. The fact remains that in spite of the protests of Sir John Ardagh and the English representatives, the only persons present who had any real knowledge of the subject in debate, the Conference has condemned specially the Dum Dum bullet. From one point of view, in the language of "The Jackdaw of Rheims,"

"And what gave rise to no little surprise
Nobody was any the worse."

There is not the least reason to anticipate that at the bidding of these representatives of the civilised Powers England will resign the use of the only projectile for the small-bore rifle which has been found efficient against a savage and fanatical enemy. It is not employed for inflicting unnecessary pain on the enemy, but solely for the purpose of disabling him—"a comparatively humane object," according to Sir Henry Maine; at any rate a legitimate object of war.

The most serious feature of the episode is not, however, the specific condemnation of an English weapon, but the flood of light which it throws upon the position of great Britain in relation to the International Conference. Even the most enthusiastic advocate of peace must be coming to recognise that, at any rate so far as England is concerned, a Peace Conference of the Powers is not the short cut to the Millenium which they were disposed to think it a few months ago, and the level-headed student of politics must view with growing concern the confirmation of his doubt as to the value and expediency of the Conference. What Mr. Frederick Greenwood has aptly described as "a tyranny of sentiment" carried the Enlish people away and swept us on to the Peace Conference in a tidal wave of monster petitions and cheap enthusiasm. It is now becoming pretty plain that whoever is gainer by the Conference, it will not be England. As far as can be seen there will be two positive results of the Conference, the condemnation of the Dum Dum bullet and the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration. The first is a blow aimed directly at England, and the second can advantage her nothing, since England, having most to lose and being in many respects more vulnerable than any one else, has always been more ready to arbitrate than her neighbours, and the obligation to arbitrate must always press most hardly on the nation that makes no alliances and is little given to private understandings. —*Pioneer.*

## MR. TILAK AND THE MODERATIONISTS.

A WRITER in the Allahabad paper remarks that on the same day that the editor of the *Gaurakhi* was sentenced by the Bombay High Court for seditious writing, Mr. B. G. Tilak resumed charge of his paper, the *Kesari*, which earned an unfortunate reputation, two years ago. Mr. Tilak announces his resumption, of editorial duties to his readers in an article of five columns, which is as remarkable for its contents as for its length. After thanking the various persons and papers, among whom he specially names the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Hindu" and the "Champion," who actively sympathised with him in his troubles, and expressing his particular obligation to Professor Max Muller, who he says was chiefly instrumental in getting him out of jail before his term was over, Mr. Tilak gives the reason why he has selected the present time for resuming his former work. The atmosphere of Poona, which had been charged with electricity, has now we are told been cleared rendered purer. The suspicions that rested upon the city in the eyes of the Government after the Jubilee murders must now, he thinks, have been dissipated by the punishment of all the really guilty parties concerned. The punitive police has been removed; and though the plague has not left the city yet, the plague measures are not what they were in 1897, and the people bear it more calmly. He thanks God for all this, and seeing that the weather is now clear again he embarks upon the sea once more, after making sure that the ship is strong and well appointed. He then takes a short retrospect of the past two years, and deplores that much has been done which has maimed the independence of the press. Referring to the amendment of the law of sedition, he says that the press cannot perform its proper functions under the new law as it did under the old. As for himself he emphatically declares that he never wilfully and purposely intended to break that law, nor has he the desire to do it in the future. "The editor of the *Kesari* was not a jagirdar or a ruler; and those means which are necessary for overthrowing the British *raj*, *e. g.*, arms, men, etc., he could never command. Nor is it true that our Government did not and could not know this. But its mind was prejudiced, and seeing things through a distorted medium, it misunderstood and put a wrong construction upon things that were rightly said and written." The old law of sedition was of long standing, and he wrote under that without any fear for a long time like others. But suddenly the Government wanted to change the law, and sacrificed him to its desire for a stricter law. There are two ways, he says, in which it can do this. It can either make an open change by a bill in the Legislative Council, or can put its own new interpretation upon the existing law. It elected the latter course, and did this through Mr. Justice Strachey. It ought in fairness, he thinks, to have changed the law first and then if he was found to offened this new law, to have prosecuted him under it. However, it was his fate to be thus treated, and he does not argue the point further. Perhaps it would have been just as well not to argue it so far. However that may be, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Tilak will try to obey the new law as he must, and endeavour to perform his duty towards his readers with as much freedom as is compatible with it. After this apology and retrospect, Mr. Tilak cannot resist the inclination and opportunity to have a fling against his opponents among his own people. He seems to have readily forgiven Government for what he calls its unfairness towards him. But naturally enough he has not yet forgiven those Mahratta gentlemen of Poona and the Deccan who separated from him and disowned his methods. He is as wroth against them as ever. The authorities, he says, lost their heads after the Jubilee murders it is true. But they would not have come down upon him and behaved as they did towards the Mahrattas, had not certain persons among the Mahrattas themselves put them up and incited them through malicious motives. Who these were Mr. Tilak tells his readers pretty plainly. They were the so-called "moderationists" who separated from his extremists party, and weakened it. In his opinion they should all have stood together, and presented a bold front to Government. But the split caused by them ruined his party. The "Deccan Sabha," which rose out of the split in the Sarvajanik Sabha, is responsible for all the mischief in Mr. Talak's eyes, These "moderationist" are traitors in his eyes who have betrayed him by fomenting quarrels with the authorities at the critical moment of the excitement over the Jubilee murders. It is still not too late for them. He exhorts them to change their policy, and by re-union to carry on the work of regenerating their countrymen. Mr. Tilak is a man of ability, and we should be sorry to suppose that he has not the wisdom to let bygones be bygones; perhaps, moreover, it was hardly to be expected that after so unfortunate an experience there should be no feeling of soreness: but it is just possible that all this may raise some misgiving as to the mood in which Mr. Tilak has resumed his work. He wants the "moderationists" to change and come over to his views: does he wish his public to infer that he himself remains, and intends to remain an extremist? Let us hope not. There is abundant scope for men of Mr. Tilak's abilities outside the role he essayed to play a few years ago.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

There will be Tent Pegging on the Cooperage, this morning from 7 a.m.
There will be Drill in the Town Hall this evening for Recruits from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Feast of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.
Tuesday, 25th July 1899.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

## THE FAR EAST.

### RUSSIAN NAVAL VIGILANCE.

### FRENCH DEMANDS IN SZECHUEN.

### THE DEATH OF AGUINALDO.

OF what is transpiring at Peking little is known in the South, and it would appear that affairs in the capital are veiled from northern contemporaries. Occasionally the veil is drawn aside, but eyes unaccustomed to the darkness of the intrigues at the Palace receive a blurred conception of the view presented. The Empress Dowager still holds the reins of office, but we are informed that the palace is a very hot bed of jealous intrigues of Prince against Minister, eunuch against both, and the Empress Dowager and her favourites against the world. Jung Lu, Grand Secretary and Generalissimo of the armies North of the Yellow River, has lately evinced considerable dissatisfaction owing to the anomalous position he considers himself to be in, as regards the last title, and claims that unless he has full control over all the forces to dispose of as he considers best, the country will be ruined at the last moment by a conflict of authority. This is owing to the fact that Prince Ching is Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Field Force, numbering some 25,000 men, which naturally looks to him for orders in all things instead of the Generalissimo. Jung Lu is desirous of bringing all the northern forces under one single organisation, and in order to depose Prince Ching from the command of the Peking Field Force he has presented three memorials accusing the Prince of incapability and mismanagement of the Force under his command. Undisturbed by these dissensions in the military administration, the Empress Dowager is devoting all available funds to military improvement. From French sources we learn that the Chinese outrage at Mengtze was the result of plots by Mandarins to excite to revolt the numerous Chinese employed in the mines near Mengtze, by persuading them that the forthcoming exploitation of these mines by Europeans would deprive them of work and reduce them to misery. After the departure of the Governor-General the Chinese miners mutinied and sacked the Mengtze Custom House, which is managed, as is well-known, by Americans. The French Consulate was also pillaged and the Mandarins were utterly powerless to check the disorders.

A correspondent who is in a position to obtain most reliable information sends us from Manila two opposite views held by people who have followed with attention the American campaign in the Philippines. To put it briefly the official and military view is that the situation is well in hand, and the campaign is as successful as it possibly could be. It is a very optimistic view, but it is not shared in by the executive officers, the military in the field and the leading thinkers. These men while recognising that the superior ability of the American troops has enabled them to drive the insurgents at will recognise that the campaign has been a deplorable failure owing to the lack of men of ability in command. There is not sufficient American troops for active campaigning and the number that there is comprises regiments exhausted by prolonged period of active service. A story is in circulation that in the midst of an argument over the murder of the insurgent General Luna, General del Pilar fired his revolver twice at Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and killed him.

Our correspondent writes a terrible tale of the epidemic of the plague at Pakhoi. The epidemic is now subsiding. It has been the worst year for twenty years. It was much more virulent than ever, and with fewer recoveries than any recorded year. A horrible story is told of the exhumation of dead bodies by dogs.

The trial of two of the murderers of Tang Cheung who was murdered in the new territory at Kowloon on April 17 was unduly prolonged by the number of legal quibbles raised by the learned counsel who was instructed to appear for the defence of the prisoners. On Wednesday, however, the prisoners were sentenced to death. The men received the sentence with the utmost composure. The three other men concerned in the murder of another Chinaman at the same time will come up for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.—*China Mail* (July 8).

### THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

As soon as news received in Nagasaki that the British squadron had gone for its usual summer cruise in Japanese and Siberian waters the Russian warships Rurk, Rossia, Dimitoi and Pamiat Azova proceeded at full steam from Nagasaki to Vladivostock. So, at least, says the "China Gazette."

### THE INTEGRITY OF THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

FRENCH DEMANDS IN SZECHUEN.

Shanghai, June 27.

Unless present appearances greatly belie the true situation and conceal an activity on the part of British diplomacy which, we are sorry to say, at present is entirely invisible, Great Britain is to be snuffed out in Szechuen as she has been in Manchuria and North-China. The French claims in that province are being pushed with the most persistent energy both on the spot and in Peking, and unless Great Britain bestirs herself in good time we make bold to assert that one fine morning we shall awake to find that she has been as completely ousted from the great Western province as she has from Liaotung and Manchuria. We learn that the French claims for mining, which in French diplomacy spells 'territorial rights,' are on the point of being finally signed. These claims have been most adroitly put forward by the French. We need not inform our readers that they are sought in compensation for the extensive havoc wrought by Yu Man-tse last year on the French Mission property in Szechuen. That property, belonging to the Mission Etrangeres, is always most conveniently ready to be demolished by Chinese rioters whenever the French Government is in need of a diplomatic occasion for some fresh demands. Under these circumstances therefore our French friends first ask for a large money indemnity. We know very well that China is not in a position to meet any such demands, and with this pecuniary claim runs the demand that exclusive mining rights be conferred upon France and her subjects in Szechuen, which we now learn practically embrace the whole mineral area which is worth anything in that province. The granting of such concession would practically hand Szechuen over to France. Is there an Anglo-French understanding on the subject similar to the Anglo-Russian in Manchuria? It looks very much like it. We are not surprised to hear that the two mandarins most interested in the alleged Pritchard Morgan concession, Liu and Ching, have been ordered to Peking to consult with the authorities in connection with the French demands, and still less are we surprised to hear that Li Hung Chang has drawn a strong indictment against Liu and Ching, doubtless with a view of facilitating the official signature being attached to the French concession by discrediting the two mandarins concerned in the Pritchard Morgan business. Is the China Association as moribund as British diplomacy in China?

Shanghai, June 28.

In reference to our remarks last night upon the preposterous claims of the French in Szechuen arising out of the destruction of the Mission Etrangeres property by their lively friend Yu Man-tze, we now learn that the Chinese have offered to pay Tls. 2,000,000 or nearly a million more than the French asked for, in consideration of their foregoing the claim for mining or territorial rights. But the French have declined this very liberal offer, and adhere to the second and far more important part of their claim. We are thus fully confirmed in our view of the real nature of the capital which the French seek to make out of the Yu Man-tze's disturbances in Szechuen, and their designs upon that province are clearly revealed to the world.—*China Gazette.*

### THE DEATH OF AGUINALDO.

CONFIRMED BY LETTER FROM BUENCAMINO.

SHOT BY PIO DEL PILAR TO AVENGE LUNA'S DEATH.

Manila, June 27.

The "Progreso" publishes the following details regarding the report of Aguinaldo's death:—Though we yesterday denied the rumour that had been in circulation as to Aguinaldo's death, it continues to be discussed all over Manila, and there has not yet been any reliable information to disprove the story. Yesterday, however, very circumstantial details were given out. Aguinaldo was stated to have been assassinated on the previous Monday by General Pio del Pilar in some place close to San Fernando. By the way, Pio del Pilar is not operating in the northern provinces. The story is that he went up to Aguinaldo, somewhere near Calulut, and asked why Aguinaldo had had Luna killed. Aguinaldo denied responsibility for the Cabanatuan murder, and said he not only stood guiltless but he was most deeply grieved because of the loss to the country. Pilar thereupon called Aguinaldo an infernal liar and a dirty blackguard, too. [The *Progreso* says: Pilar no se conformo con los declarasiones de Aguinaldo y se cruzaron frases durisimas entre ambos] and in the midst of the argument, both parties using violent language while the spectators looked on in silence, Pilar fired his revolver twice at Aguinaldo, one bullet entering his forehead. Aginaldo fell lifeless at Pilar's feet, and not one of the numerous persons present uttered a word of protest.'

This, says the "Progreso," is one of the versions intended to add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and colourless narrative. But there is more besides. A letter, supposed to have been written by Felipe Buencamino to his daughter in Manila, gives the same details as those quoted above.

Buencamino is one of the ablest of Aguinaldo's advisers, and would probably contest with Paterno and del Pilar for the leadership on Aguinaldo's death.

### THE DEATH OF GENERAL LUNA.

There cannot be any doubt now of the death of General Luna, as all the recent arrivals from the interior of Luzon positively affirm that the occurrence took place on the 7th inst. at Cabanatuan, and that Luna met his death at the hands of Aguinaldo's guards. The story fully coincides with what we stated about a week ago. Colonel Roman, who was the General's companion on that fatal occasion, appeared to have been seriously wounded in defending his comrade, but has not died, as we were given to understand. He is now in the military hospital at Tarlac, where his wounds are being dressed and he is on a fair way towards recovery.—*Manila Times.*

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

WHO is the "former Indian civilian" who writes in the current issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "the covenanted civil service of British India?" According to him it is a "comical delusion," a "delicious superstition" that an Indian civilian requires to be able to ride for the effective performance of his duties: and he tells a story of how the "delusion began in the days of the Mutiny." "A Bengal civilian wrote some telling letters in a London paper about an Indian civilian's duties. 'The greater part of his time', he said, 'will of course be paased in the saddle.' I knew the writer and spent a pleasant day with him and his wife in their country bungalow. The greater part of his time was passed in a parlour with a table and and easychair in it. His only steed was a rawboned pony. The pony's duty was to draw a buggy. Whether man or wife ever mounted him—whether indeed he had a saddle—I almost doubt. In ordinary civilian's work, so far as I saw, the saddle played no part. Of my first to Collectors one, a C. B., I never saw on horseback. The other drove about in a luxurious dogcart with double springs. . . In the abstract no doubt it is regarded as essential. A Commissioner told two raw recruits that they must never be content until they thought nothing of riding thirty miles before breakfast. One of the earliest competition-wallahs, while struggling to acquire this *sin qua non*, was thrown on his head in Bombay and killed. Another, who has since filled the very highest posts, narrowly escaped the same fate at Benares. . . The whole idea is a craze." The inferences we are expected, to draw apparently are that riding never has been an accomplishment of civilians in general, that it is not so now, and that it is quite unnecessary. As to the first point we should prefer the evidence of biography to the experience of this particular civilian. In his life of Lord Lawrence the late Sir Charles Aitchison, speaking of the days when he served his apprenticeship in the Punjab, says: "Looking back at them after an interval of five and thirty years, I seem still to have a sort of feeling of ubiquity. A good stable was an essential equipment. If in the remotest corner of the district there occurred a cow riot or an affray or a murder or a big burglary, the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant had to be on the spot. If cholera broke out, every village affected had to be visited. No remission of revenue was ever granted without a personal inspection of the land and the crops. It was an unwritten law that the Civil Officers should see things with their own eyes, do things with their own hands, and inquire into things for themselves. Thus they came to know the people, the people learned to know them, and a grip was got on the country which the Mutiny of 1857 did not loosen." As to what is the rule now, it is no doubt a deplorable fact that a District Officer is often so burdened with office work that he has not the time he once had to get about his district, but this a tendency to be resisted rather that confirmed; and it would be a bad day for the Service if young Civilians came to imagine, or if they were ever permitted to act on the belief, that they could always be certain of doing all that was necessary for the effective administration of a district without ever getting on horseback. Fortunately there is no reason to suppose that the taste for riding among Civilians is dying out: it was to a young Civilian that the Kadir Cup fell a few years ago, and this year two others were well in the running.—*Pioneer.*

## SOMETHING IS AFTER YOU.

FAR away, in the Jungle of Central India, a village lies asleep. Only a solitary human figure can be seen, following the winding jungle path in the moonlight. It is early night, and the native who comes has been delayed on his way home.

But what is that dark shadow that crosses the path behind him? Quite oblivious, the man marches on. He looks neither to right nor left, nor behind him, where crouches that dark shadow. A few yards more, and he will be out of the jungle. A few minutes more and he thinks he will be sleeping in the bosom of his family. But see, the Shadow moves! With two noiseless bounds like a giant cat the tigress is upon him. One despairing scream, and all is quiet. Bitten through the head, the victim is snatched up and carried by the grim man-eater to her lair in the hills. Meanwhile the village slumbers peacefully on.

Was it the man's fault? Yes, I think it was. Had he not lingered he would not have been caught. The tigress would not have attacked hime in broad daylight. But he was no worse, I think, than those in this country who are to-day doing the very same thing. Thousands and thousands of English men and women have a shadow in their path. It is after them. The time will come, if they do not take heed, when they will feel, like Mrs. Lydia Golding, "as if something had overtaken" them. Here is a letter from her in which she tells her experience:—

"All my life I had been a strong healthy woman, and up to the autumn of 1891 I never ailed anything. At this time I began to feel weak, weary and tired, and "as if something had overtaken me." I had a foul taste in the mouth, my tongue being furred and a sour fluid would rise into my mouth. I had no appetite to speak of, and the little food I took gave me no strength. After eating I had a heavy weight and pain across my chest, and a gnawing feeling in my stomach. I belched up a deal of frothy, flcid, and in the night I awoke with a suffocating feeling. Cold clammy sweats broke over me, and what with loss of appetite, and not being able to sleep at night, I soon got so weak that "I found it hard work to get about."

"On December 23, 1892, (one Sunday morning), whilst preparing breakfast for my husband, I was suddenly seized with paralysis, which affected the whole of my right side. I had no use of my hand or leg on that side, and a numbness took me on both left and right sides. My husband got me to bed, and fetched a doctor from Northfleet, who gave me medicines. After this I lost my strength rapidly, and what I suffered I could not tell.

"I could not rest night or day, and I was in and out of bed every now an again. I got little sleep, only dozing off for a short time and then starting up. I was afraid to be left alone, and often in the night I have been so nervous and frightened I could scarcely bear it. I took medicines of all kinds, but was little better for anything, until one day in August, 1893, my husband read in the paper, "Weekly People," of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Perry and Son, Chemists, High Street, Gravesend. After taking it a short time, I began to gain strength, and got stronger and stronger until I was free from the effects of the seizure. I now keep in good health. You can publish this statement if you wish." —Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. LYDIA GOLDING, 12, Carter's Road, Perry Street, Gravesend, May 14th, 1896.

What was this shadow that had crossed Mrs. Golding's path? What was it that "overtook" her and laid her helpless and suffering upon a bed of sickness? Surely you can recognise the monster that sprang upon her as the dreaded disorder Dyspepsia, which attacks you when you are most defenceless and weakest. Paralysis; yes, Mrs. Golding had it, and could feel it, but what she could *not* feel was what it was that had so acted upon her nerves and muscles as to cause them to become so helpless. Nor could she, I suppose, understand *how* Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured her so quickly, though *we* know now that it was because the dyspepsia was got rid of.

But, as the native was never heard of more, so there are *some* who cannot get out of the clutches of Dyspepsia, even with such help as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, if the help comes too late. Hence the best way of all, say I, is to keep out of the jungle after dark; and, if you *must* go, *walk quickly.*

LORD BATHURST, at the Peterborough Hound Show, stated that there were now 221 packs of foxhounds in the United Kingdom: 180 in England, 28 in Scotland, and 15 in Ireland. The packs comprised 8,000 couples of hounds, and necessiated the employment of 100,000 horses of the value of £7,000,000 and a outlay of £5,000,000 per annum for their keep.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R. Obbard, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties of Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of the office of Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture to Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Pratt, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the afternoon of the 8th July 1899.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. G. C. Burn, 13th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The services of Lieut. H. A. V. Cummins, 24th Punjab Infy, an Asst Commandant in the Burma Military Ponice, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 6th July 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J W Oliver, Conservator, 2nd grade, assumed charge from Mr H C Hill, Conservator, 1st grade, of the School Forest Circle and the Imperial Forest School, in the forenoon of the 6th July 1899, from which date he will officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators, until further orders.

Mr. Hill received charge of the office of Inspector General of Forests from Mr B Ribbentrop in the afternoon of the 8th July 1899.

Mr F. Gleadow, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr M Finucane, I C S, C S I, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of the office of Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, to Mr T W Holderness, C S I.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col N C Marrelli, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Resident at Baroda.

Lieut A D Macpherson, I S C, a probationer for the Political Dept, is appointed to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st July, 1899.

Mr. George Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 4th July 1899.

The services of Lieut Col J H Nowill, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 12th Sept. 1899.

With reference to Notification No 2161 E, dated the 17th Sept. 1898, the following despatch, with enclosures, from H M's Secy of State for India, is published for general information.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S Bombay Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 15th July 1899, whilst officiating as Surgeon-General with the Govt of Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-General G Bainbridge, M D, I M S on privilege leave.

Major K F H Dobson, M D, I M S Bengal Establishment, officiating Medical Storekeeper to Government, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 2nd April 1899, vice Col C W Carr-Calthrop, who has vacated.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H G W Chandler, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Cont, Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 15th Nov. 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J F Tyrrell, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 11th July 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Major-Genl Sir G deC Morton, K C I E, C B, Commanding Lahore District:—Lieut E C Loch, 3rd Regt of Bengal Cavalry, officiating Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in that appointment, dated 8th Nov 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut R G Baker, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 22nd Regt of Bo Infy, 25th June 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Walter Quentin, 25th June 1898, William St Leger Nevin Chase, V C, 10th June 1899 and Frederic Blundell Mein, 14th June 1899.

In G G O No 763 of 1899 Capt R S Alexander was incorrectly described as a Brevet-Major.

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Regt of Bo Lancers, Belooch Horse—Kot-Dafadar Sejawal Khan to be Jemadar, vice Durgai Khan, promoted, with effect from the 19th June 1899.

25th Regt of Bo Infy Havildar Jaisukh Jat to be Jemadar, vice Amaroband Singh Jat, deceased, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col C M Browne, General List, Infy, Bo, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st July 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Ronald Ross, I M S Madras, 19th Regt of Madras Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st July 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS,

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bengal Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 30th June 1899:—Sergt A W Smith, Telegraph Dept.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Artillery—Capt A K Leslie to be commandant, with the rank of Major, vice Roughton deceased.

1st Batn, B B and C I R Vol Rifles—Lieut R Whately resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W U Pope, Traffic Supt, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, held temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, for the period he officiated as Traffic Supt of that Railway, viz. from the 2nd April 1898 to the 14th Dec 1898.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 117, dated the 16th March 1898, Mr W G Boyce, Traffic Supt, East Coast Railway, temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, for the period he officiated as Traffic Supt of that Railway, viz, from the 5th April 1893 to the date of his confirmation in the appointment.

Mr A S Wyman, Asst Traffic Supt, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and officiating Dist Traffic Supt in Class II, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the East Coast Railway, and promoted to Class II, Grade 4, of that establishment.

Mr W E Curry, Govt Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is, on expiry of his privilege leave appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 144, dated the 8th April 1899, Mr E A Lee is confirmed in his appointment as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

Mr F C Oram, Traffic Inspr, N W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt on that Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th June, 1899 and until further orders,

Capt W C Smyth, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the Engineer to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Loco Dept, for employment as an Asst Loco Supt on the East Coast Railway.

Mr E W Arundel, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for eight months in extension of the sixteen months' leave already granted him in Public Works Dept Notification No 333, dated the 29th July 1899.

Mr C R T Balston, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, reappointed Examiner of Public Works Dept Burma.

Mr J E Hilton, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank and offg Secy to the

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THERE is a general resemblance between the Shamrock and her competitor the Columbia, but they differ in detail, each designer following his own experience without seeking to borrow a "wrinkle" from the other. Both are "fin-keel" boats: that is to say, they are so made as to carry as much sail as possible, by taking weight off the hull and the upper works to put it in the keel, and thus produce a low "metacentre." Manganese bronze is used for both under the waterline. With regard to the merits of the two rivals, all we can say is, that while the Shamrock is a decided advance on the Valkyrie III., which was beaten by the Defender, the Columbia is also an improvement on the Defender. Herreshoff, who built the Defender, has never retrograded in his work, and Mr. Fife, who designed the Shamrock, has also proved his capacity to learn. The result of the race is therefore delightfully uncertain.

According to recent experiments by Professor W. O. Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, U. S., alcohol is not a poison, but a food like sugar, starch or fat. It is oxidised in the stomach and yields energy like sugar. In fact, it serves as fuel to the system. At the same time, the conclusions he arrives at are not to be considered as favouring the use of alcohol.

A company has been formed to make experiments on casting steel in vacuo, to free it from air bubbles. If successful, the steel ought to be very strong, and the process, which arose out of Dewar's experiments with liquid hydrogen, will be tested on a large scale.

A naval attache cautions the United States Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department against making large deposits of coal in various parts of the world, and points out that petroleum is better. The oil can be pumped from a tank-ship in tow in rough weather, whereas coaling is impossible. Many of the latest battleships are designed to carry oil in their double bottoms and use it with coal in their boilers. These are not American vessels, however, and it will be some time before the Americans have an oil burning Navy.

Electric heating has been found decidedly more economical than stove heating in American tramcars owing to the saving in attendance and the fact that the current of the accumulators can be switched off or on at will.

According to Dr. Norburne B. Jenkins in the "Medical Record" a strong exertion of the ciliary muscle which controls the crystalline lens of the eye is required to see objects a few half-inches distant, hence it is probable that the farthest distance at which one can see the print distinctly is the best for continuous reading. This distance is dependent on habit and the vision, but in general is perhaps upwards of 14 inches.

Science teaches us to believe many things that we are predisposed to doubt. Yesterday few or none of us had any idea that we were coated with bees-wax like the figures of Mdme. Tussaud, Professor Ranvier, the eminent histologist, member of the Academie des Sciences, now informs us that our skins are waxed, not only greased, as most of us suspected. The skin of man, like that of the bee, makes wax, and hence it does not allow water and many other solutions to enter. In fact, the whole body is covered with a protective varnish of wax, which, like bees-wax, melts at a temperature of 35° Centigrade. Cold seems to forbid the production of this wax, or solidifies it, and hence the skin chaps. Glycerine, lanoline, &c., applied to chapped skin furnish the greasy matter it requires.

It appears that the North American Indians invented a flageolet of hard wood or cane before they had any knowledge of the European instrument. Good specimens from the Cocopa, Sioux, Creek, Apache, and other tribes are found in the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Berthold Laufer, of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, has published a report on the natives of Saghalin. They were afraid of anthropological measurements. One man underwent the process, but looked the picture of despair, and said, "Now I shall die to-morrow." Dr. Laufer says the Ainu of Saghalin are not so hairy as reported. Most of them are not hairier than Europeans. Their physical type is not homogeneous; and so far from being all long-bearded many have no beards, or only short ones. He collected Gilyak songs, and a young woman who sang one into the phonograph said. "It took me so long to learn that song, and this thing here learned it at once without any mistakes. There is surely a man or a devil in this box that imitates me." She was crying and laughing with excitement.

The Holmes comet, discovered by Holmes in London, November 6th 1892, was observed by Mr. Perrine, Lick Observatory, California, on June 10th. Last time it was seen it resembled a bright planetary nebula of the seventh magnitude.

Mr. Oscar S. Kulman, of Savannah, Ga. invented a besom for sweeping floors which acts as a disinfectant. Inside the brush is a bag containing disinfecting materials which are shed by the besom, when in use.

Paper can be made waterproof by rubbing it on both sides with a mixture of 28 parts of olive, of rapeseed, and of linseed oils, with a solution of eight parts of wax in eight parts of oil of turpentine. The recipe is due to M. Paul Dressen and is said to be the most successful.

One of the recent attraction of the "Nouveau Cirque" at Paris was the "calculating" dog "Sultan," of the clown Castel. The usual way of training a dog to indicate figures is to get him to stop at the required figure when the trainer snaps his finger or clicks his nail. The dog, in fact, does not, as many suppose, read by sight. "Sultan" is not trained in this way. He barks out the number required, and can tell even a number thought of by one of the audience, with his eyes bandaged, and his trainer at a distance. He solves questions in arthmetic, simple addition in four figures for example, tells the hour on a watch, and distinguishes coins. Castel does not reveal the secret. "Sultan and I," he says, "are one; we live together. I will never quit him; we have a community of ideas. I transmit to him all my thoughts, and he understand them as though he were a man."

"The porcupine conquers the tiger and the serpent stops the leopard," says the Chinese proverb, and it is true that both lions and tigers are sometimes killed by porcupines penetrating their bodies with quills. Tavernier, in his "Voyages dans l'Ind-" gives the case of a dead lion found with four quills in his body and Indian hunters kill tiers in the like trouble.

At last Philadelphia has erected a worthy statue to Benjamin Franklin, its most famous man. It is of bronze, and designed by Mr. Boyle for the donor, Mr. Strawbridge.

To imitate rosewood, maple is best employed, since its texture approaches that of rosewood the closest. According to the *Deutsche Drechsler Zeitung*, the maple board must be carefully rubbed down, a handsome colour being obtained only if this is attended to. For staining use anilic acids, a dark red one consisting of roseine 10 grammes, coraline 10 grammes and aniline brown 1·5 gramme dissolved in 1 litre of alcohol, and a pale red one which is obtained by dissolving roseine 10 grammes and coraline 10 grammes in 1 litre of alcohol. With this pale red liquid draw the veins on the maple-plate in distances of about millimetres, using a repeatedly divided brush, and fill up the intervening spaces with the dark red mixture. Before drying is completed, blend the light and dark stripes with a soft brush, so that they do not appear too sharply defined.

Dr. E. Vogel, in the second June number of the "Photographische Mitteilungen," calls attention to the extensive use now made of the uranium process of toning, it being one of the most convenient means of transforming the cold tone of the bromide print into anything between brownish and red chalk. At the same time it must be remembered that there are frequent complaints that the whites of prints become yellowish when the uranium bath is used a trouble which, Dr. Vogel points out, can be completely obviated by the exercise of a little care. The chief causes of the soiled ground are, according to Dr. Vogel, insufficient washing, not only after fixation, but but also after toning, very many having failed in this latter respect. It is by no means sufficient, Dr. Vogel points out, to merely wash the toned print until all signs of unequal flow on the surface, disappear, but the washing must ordinarily be continued until the lightest parts of the print show as pure white, this stage arriving sooner or later by reason of the slight solubility of the uranium deposit. It is, however, quite impossible to state even approximately the time required, as papers thickly coated with gelatine take very much longer than thinly coated papers. As, during the long washing, the colour goes back some stages towards the original cold tone, it is quite essential to over-tone the prints in the first instance, more especially when the paper is thickly coated, and a long soaking is likely to be required to clear the whites. Another point insisted upon by Dr. Vogel is the desirability of making the uranium toning bath considerably more dilute than when a similar preparation is used for intensifying negatives, the use of a dilute bath considerably lessening the probability of spots or stains. He recommends the following, which is about one-fourth of the strength ordinarily used, as an intensifier for negatives:—Uranium nitrate solution (1 to 10) 25 c. c.; ferricyanide potassium solution (1 to 10) c. c.; glacial acetic acid 5 c. c; distilled water 150 c. c. The work of toning should be carried on in a subdued light, as when in the bath the prints are somewhat sensitive; light at this stage making the tone tend towards an unpleasant brown, rather than the warm brown or red chalk tints.


# ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

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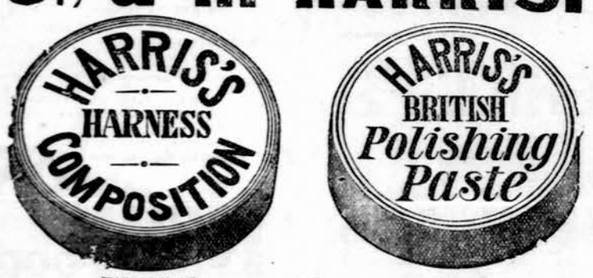


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